

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1912—VOL. V., NO. 6

PRICE TWO CENTS

EDUCATORS ARE HERE TO STUDY THIS CITY'S SYSTEM OF SCHOOLS

Vocation Work and Buildings Are Objects of Especial Interest to Members of the Illinois Party

WILL ADOPT IDEAS

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young and Other Officials Are to Get Best Methods for Use in Chicago

Five Chicago school officials inspected Boston schools today. The party motored from the Hotel Vendome to the headquarters on Mason street, where they were met by Superintendent Franklin B. Dyer, and his secretary, George S. Burgess, who came to greet them.

The members of the party are Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago's public schools, accompanied by Mrs. John McMahon, James B. Dibelka and H. W. Huttman, members of the board of education, and J. H. Prost, city forester. They arrived here Sunday. According to arrangements then made they came to school headquarters at 9:30 o'clock this morning to begin a tour of the schools, on which they are accompanied by Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent. They did not leave their automobile at headquarters, but went at once to the normal school group on Huntington avenue where the honors were done by Wallace C. Boyden, headmaster of the normal. They visited the Girls' Latin school and the High School of Commerce, all of which are under one roof. Mr. Huttman, who is chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds for the Chicago schools, and Mr. Dibelka were particularly impressed by the architecture and ventilation, especially of the large lecture hall of the normal school. Mrs. Young and Mrs. Mahon gave more attention to the classes.

From this group the party was driven through the Fenway, past Simmons College, around Jamaica pond to the new Lewis and John Winthrop buildings in Roxbury and Dorchester and to the high school of practical arts. This afternoon they are to visit the girls' trade schools, the Boston industrial school for boys in the old Brimmer building, and the pre-vocational classes at the Quincy school on Tyler street.

Hunt for Two Objects

The party is investigating particularly for two things, vocational work and buildings and grounds. It is the desire to make and keep the Chicago schools second to none, broad and far-reaching, and for that reason the Chicago board is sending some of its members on this visit of inspection. Beginning at Boston, New York and other cities will be visited before the return. Mrs. Young and other members of the board came to Boston for a similar purpose three years ago. She is now interested in seeing what changes have been made since.

Mrs. Young is of the opinion that while their work should be taken very seriously by school officials and teachers this sense of responsibility should not be brought to bear heavily upon the child. He should not be made to take life too seriously. Even in vocational work she believes there should be a brightness and lightness about it that will make him enjoy his tasks and look upon life as a privilege rather than a burden to be discharged.

Mr. Huttman, chairman of the committee on buildings and grounds, thinks the school buildings and their surroundings should be as beautiful as possible. "The early years of life are most impressionable," he says, "and we ought to give the children surroundings that are elevating and refining. In many homes, and particularly in the poorer districts there is practically no beauty. Let us make our schoolhouses and grounds a thing of joy, a place where old and young will like to come."

CHICAGOANS WHO ARE VISITING BOSTON



Left to right—J. H. Prost, superintendent of small parks and city forester in Chicago, to observe school grounds here; Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of Chicago schools; Mrs. John McMahon of Chicago school board; Henry W. Huttman of Chicago school board; J. B. Dibelka of Chicago school board

BOARD OF ECONOMY CONSIDERS MAN FOR PLACE AS SECRETARY

H. E. Maling, a member of President Taft's national bureau of efficiency and economy, is expected at the State House Tuesday to confer with the members of the new efficiency and economy commission of Massachusetts relative to his possible appointment as secretary of the board.

Norman H. White, chairman of the board, said today that Mr. Maling had been highly recommended to the board. No action has been taken by the commissioners relative to filling the position. Tomorrow's conference will probably determine whether it will go to Mr. Maling.

Mr. Maling is a native of Portland, Me. He has had an extensive experience in the kind of work which the commission will have to do. The board is willing to pay a \$4,000 or \$5,000 salary.

Beginning Wednesday the commission will hold a series of conferences with the various state boards. The conference Wednesday will be held at 10 a. m. with the boards of administration of the Lowell textile school.

NATIONAL GUARD PLAN IS FULLY EXPLAINED

NORFOLK, Va.—At the convention of the National Guard Associations, which began here today, a detailed explanation of the government plan to reorganize the national guard of the various states was given by Capt. George Van Horn Moseley of the general staff of the army.

He pointed out that four divisions will be created from the regular army and 12 from the national guard. When the plan goes into effect, as it probably will, the divisions with headquarters will be as follows:

Fifth, headquarters Boston, composed of the guard of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Sixth, headquarters Albany, made up entirely of New York state troops.

Seventh, headquarters Harrisburg, entire guard of Pennsylvania.

Eighth, headquarters Washington, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, West Virginia troops.

RYAN'S DENIAL OPENS DYNAMITE CASE DEFENSE

INDIANAPOLIS—Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers Union, first witness for the defense, this afternoon categorically denied every statement made in Orrie McManigal's confession, in which McManigal's word implicated the witness in the alleged dynamite conspiracy.

The government's final witness was William P. Fortune, president of the Seaboard Construction Company, who told of explosions on his open shop contracts. At court opening William K. Benson of Detroit and John B. Carroll of Syracuse, S. P. Meadows of Indianapolis and M. H. Davis of Philadelphia were discharged as defendants on motion of District Attorney Miller.

HOCKIN REMOVED FROM OFFICE
INDIANAPOLIS—It became known today that Herbert S. Hockin of Detroit has been removed as acting secretary-treasurer of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. The union's executive board took this action Saturday night.

IMAGINARY FOE IS ATTACKED BY CHILD CAVALRY IN YARD

In a vacant yard in Back Bay there was a collection of 25 ordinary wooden "horses." An imaginative youngster found them. At once he saw unlimited possibilities. He ran out into the street to summon with loud whoops all his playmates in the block.

The boy who saw them first quickly formed a plan of play. It was his right to assume command. The horses were strung out in irregular formation. Each was mounted by a spirited rider, and all were soon in full cry across the back yard against an imaginary foe. The short chubby legs waved in the air and by the greatest stretch could not touch the ground by a foot. Yet each rider felt the wind whipping his face. His horse had no head, yet the rider reined his steed to the right and to the left.

Intricate cavalry maneuvers were not impossible to the boyish imagination. Their backs to a wall withstanding the charge of 15 of the enemy's horse. Deliberately the defenders took their places in a spot where retreat was impossible. Like the historic Balboa, who banished the waverings of his courage by burning his bridges behind him, these defenders put out of their thoughts all ideas but victory.

Then came trips around narrow ledges of a mountainside, with Indians hiding in the distance. Came also pursuits of automobiles by park policemen.

New schemes of play occurred to one or other boys every few moments, and they were starting on a Buffalo Bill program when their horses were taken out from under them. The workmen wanted to use them.

EX-PRESIDENT PENSIONS BILL

WASHINGTON—Pensions for all future ex-presidents of the United States at a rate of \$20,000 a month; their widows at the rate of \$10,000 a month and all minor children whose parents have passed away at \$2,000 a month, were recommended in a bill introduced today by Representative Forest (Dem. N. Y.). He also proposed a constitutional amendment fixing the President's term at six years, and making him ineligible for reelection.

HARRIMAN RAILROAD MERGER IS DISSOLVED BY SUPREME COURT

Government Wins Anti-Trust Suit and Orders Separated Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Salt Lake

ACT IS SWEEPING

Circuit Court of Utah Is Directed to Conduct Operation—Justice Day Reads Decision for Bench

WASHINGTON—Declaring illegal the Harriman railroad and shipping monopoly, the supreme court today sustained the government's anti-trust suit by ordering dissolved the merger of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and "Salt Lake" railroads.

Edward J. Harriman's monument of railroad and Pacific coast shipping combines was held to be a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law.

The highest court refused to invoke its "rule of reason" laid down in the Standard oil and tobacco trust cases, to approve the railroad combine. The merger was declared "unreasonably" in restraint of trade.

Ownership by the Harriman "rail trust" of 45 per cent of all Southern Pacific stock is declared illegal and disapproved by the court.

The interest of the Harriman company in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe and "Salt Lake" railroads was held not illegal.

The decision was unanimous, Justice Van Devanter taking no part.

The court directed the circuit court of Utah to take charge of the dissolution of interests of the Southern Pacific stock held by the Union Pacific.

Presentation of the plans to the supreme court of the United States within three months is ordered.

Decision of Court

Justice Day read the opinion. It said in part:

"This court reaches the conclusion

(Continued on page 14, column 3)

CONGRESS ADJOURNS IN AN HOUR AFTER IT IS CALLED TO ORDER

SEVERAL OF OLD GUARD TO RETIRE AT THIS SESSION

WASHINGTON—When the House met at noon today many of the "old guard" entered the chamber to begin their final service as members of that body.

Former Speaker Cannon leaves the House next March, winding up a career there of more than a third of a century. Representative Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut, also is to retire. He has been in the House for 18 years.

Others who have come back only to say goodbye include Representative Suloway of New Hampshire, William B. McKinley of Illinois, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, John Daltell of Pennsylvania, William A. Rodenberg of Illinois, John J. Gardner of New Jersey, Edgar D. Crumpacker of Indiana, Olin H. Young of Michigan, George Prince of Illinois, and John Q. Tilson of Connecticut.

All of the foregoing are Republicans.

CAMBRIDGE BILL FOR INCREASE IN COST OF PUBLIC SAFETY WORK

Increase of more than 10 per cent in the expenses which may be incurred by the department of public safety of Cambridge is provided for in a bill favored by Representative John P. Brennan of Cambridge which is on file today at the State House.

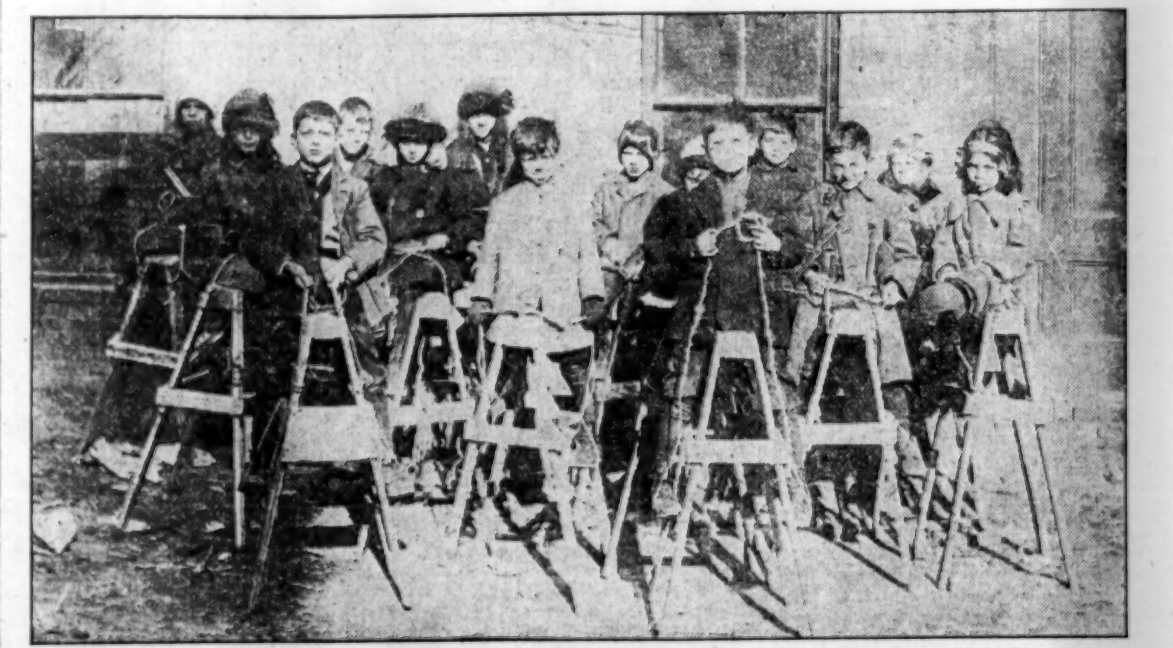
Last year the Legislature enacted a law consolidating the police and fire departments of Cambridge with a view to efficiency and economy in handling the work of these departments. The law provides that the expenses of these departments must be kept within a sum representing \$3 on each \$1000 of taxable property. The bill which Mr. Brennan has filed calls for an amendment to provide that expenses may be incurred to the amount of \$3.35 for each \$1000.

NEW ENGLAND RIVER AND HARBOR PLANS

Rivers and harbors projects for New England, as urged in estimates submitted to Congress by the chief of the army engineers today, are as follows:

MAINE	
St. Croix river	\$159,000.
Portland harbor	\$150,000.
MASSACHUSETTS	
Newburyport harbor	\$25,000.
Merrimac river	\$10,000.
Harbor of refuge, Sandy Bay, Cape Ann	\$4,954,952.
Lynn harbor	\$84,000.
Mystic river, Bedlow island and river	\$50,000.
Boston harbor, maintenance of general improvements	\$25,000; estimated that \$369,000 be required to complete existing projects.
Plymouth and Provincetown harbors, no new appropriation, estimated	\$25,700 be required complete project.
Report submitted as follows: Plan for sea-wall, Boston harbor, along Winthrop Beach, disapproved; improving Pollock Rip channel, through the shoals. Nantucket Sound \$125,000 (not appropriated). Nantucket and Hyannis harbors of refuge \$75,312 (not appropriated).	
RHODE ISLAND	
Providence river and harbor and Narragansett bay, widening approach channel \$30,000; enlarging anchorage area, east side \$164,800.	
Harbor of Refuge, Port Judith \$290,000.	
Harbor of Refuge, Block Island \$90,000.	
CONNECTICUT	
Thames river \$12,000.	
Connecticut river, below Hartford \$75,000.	
Harbor of Refuge, Duck island \$140,000.	
New Haven harbor, including West river \$10,000 (no new appropriation for breakwater, \$43,208 available for this purpose).	
Housatonic river \$20,000.	

WOODEN HORSE BRIGADE READY FOR CHARGE



Sturdy riders in formation prepared to drive the enemy from the back yard before the workmen come to take the steeds away

SENATE TAKES BUT 24 MINUTES FOR THE OPENING FORMALITIES

Senator Bacon Presides in Upper Branch While Speaker Clark Officiates With the Gavel in House

MR. TAFT NOTIFIED

Presentation of President's Annual Message and Opening of Archibald Trial on Program of Second Day

WASHINGTON—With gavel strokes in the House and Senate, exactly as the bronze clocks pointed to 12 o'clock, the third session of the Sixty-second Congress was convened here today. At 12:24 p. m. the Senate adjourned and at 1:10 p. m. the House dissolved for the day.

In the upper branch Senator Augustus O. Bacon called the members to order. Speaker Champ Clark did similar duty at the south end of the Capitol.

Out of respect to the memory of members who had passed away, both houses transacted only minor and necessary initial business.

Appointment of committees to notify the Senate and President Taft that the House was in session and again ready to do business, was the final business before the House adjourned until noon Tuesday.

There were 96 members of the Senate present. Senator Culom of Illinois offered a resolution calling for appointment of a committee of senators to act with a House committee in waiting on President Taft to notify him that Congress was ready to transact business. Senators Cullom and Martin were named as the Senate members.

Senator Lodge offered a motion making the hour of meeting at 11 o'clock. This prevailed.

Among the absentees were Senators Bradley, Oliver, Jones and Sutherland. Presentation of President Taft's annual message is on tomorrow's program in both houses. It is almost uniformly transmitted on the second day of every session.

Despite the formal, perfunctory proceedings today, spectators stormed the Capitol to witness the inauguration of the concluding session of this Congress. The galleries, public and private, in both chambers, were filled. Many foreign diplomats were in the diplomatic gallery of the Senate. Outside in the halls, fringes of spectators clustered at each doorway, while hundreds of tourists and other visitors thronged the hallways and porticoes of the Capitol.

The House chamber was in marked contrast to the Senate in floral decorations. Bouquets and some floral baskets filled the desks of many representatives. In the Senate, a few boutonnières, worn in senatorial lapels, were the only tinge of color. The Senate has tabooed flowers at opening sessions for several years.

Congratulations were showered upon the fortunate members reelected. Many received congratulations upon reelection. Among the latter were Representative Norris of Nebraska, who goes to the Senate March 4; Judge Charles R. Crisp, the House parliamentarian, and Clyde Tavenner of the sergeant-at-arms office, who cease being employees and take seats in the House as members in the next Congress.

The triangular complexion of Congress—Republicans, Progressives and Democrats—was also much in evidence. Conferences were held by the Progressive members in both chambers.

Although it was the "short" session they were beginning, the legislators plainly evidenced their resignation to "settle down" for an indefinite stay, probably into next summer, in view of the promised special session in April.

The legislative program facing the Congress today comprised little more than most urgent, necessary legislation, including a score of appropriation bills, and a few bills specially assigned for consideration. The Senate plans to spend about two hours each day in the impeachment trial of Judge Archibald. Various committees have considerable unshaped bills to polish off.

Numerous investigations were also on the House program, with early action promised on the Dillingham-Burnett immigration bill and the Philippine independence bill.

Important bills to receive attention include the bill for a department of labor, which Senator Borah said Sunday would be presented for immediate action; the Sheppard-Kenyon bill, preventing shipments of liquor into prohibition states; the Page bill, to give federal aid to vocational and agricultural education.

(Continued on page seven, column one)

Do you want a reliable assistant? The Free Want Pages of the Monitor will help you find one.

Do you know of some one who seeks a place? You can show him many good opportunities by marking the Free Want Pages and handing or sending the Monitor to him.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....3c

Send your "Want" ad to

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

Name.....

Street.....

City..... State.....

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.

The above coupon must be attached to insure insertion.

It will be run FREE
ONE WEEK
ON THE
CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Completion of Balkan Armistice Awaits Greek Action

Truce Plans With Turkey
Settled so Far as Countries
of Bulgaria, Montenegro
and Serbia Are Concerned

STOP ACTS OF WAR

Armies to Continue to Occupy
Their Present Positions
Pending Completion
of Terms Which Are Secret

(Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau)

LONDON—So far as Bulgaria, Montenegro and Serbia are concerned, the terms of armistice with Turkey have been settled. Completion of the document is delayed by the fact that Greek delegates have not yet been able to receive their instructions.

It is believed that the very severe terms of the allies have now been modified. Each nation will continue to occupy the positions it holds at the moment of signing of the armistice, but all acts of war will be stopped, either until the conclusion of peace or failure of peace negotiations. This means that Skutari, Adrianople and Thessalonica remain in the hands of the Turks.

Provisioning of Skutari and Adrianople during the duration of armistice is to be permitted. For this purpose it will be necessary to use the railway to Adrianople and occupation by Bulgarians of the station which is without the town is to be permitted by the Turks. This will place the railway at the disposal of the allies for provisioning their own troops and supplying them with war material.

At the same time this, though a convenience, is no longer an absolute necessity, as owing to the occupation of the Aegean coast, the railway from Nish to Salonika and from Salonika to Thessalonica is now in the hands of the allies. It is of course a very long way round, but it is perfectly serviceable for the purpose of provisions and material.

Not the slightest hint has escaped with respect to the actual terms of peace. It is thought that the Bulgarians have decided to let Turkey retain Adrianople, but this is nothing more than rumor. The whole of Macedonia and Albania, with the exception of Skutari, lies in the allies' hands, and though the occupation of Durazzo has not been officially announced, there is no question but that it has taken place.

SOCIALISTS SCORE
HUNGARY'S ACTION

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—An important meeting of the Hungarian Socialists residing in Paris was held to protest against the action of the Hungarian government in suppressing the right to hold public meetings. The principal speaker was M. Weltner, the Hungarian delegate to the International Socialist bureau.

Jean Longuet, a member of the staff of L'Humanite, said that Hungary, besides Russia, was the one country in Europe in which the Socialist party was refused the right of existence.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

CASTLE SQUARE—"The Seven Sisters."
HOLLIS—"Passers-By."
KETH'S—"Vanderbilt."
MAJESTIC—"Master of the House."
PARK—"Maggie Pepper."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli.'"
ST. JAMES—"The Spendthrift."
THEMONT—"The Rainbow."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"David Warfield."
COLONIAL—"Ben-Hur."
COURT—"Fine Feathers."
GARRICK—"The Yellow Jacket."
OLYMPIC—"The Million."
OPERA HOUSE—"William Hodge."
MYCKERS—"Little Women."
MAJESTIC—"Sarah Bernhardt."
POWERS—"Years of Discretion."
PRINCESS—"Bought and Paid For."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Douglas Fairbanks."
BELASCO—"Frances Starr."
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."
COMEDY—"Broadway Jones."
GRAND—"Penny's First Play."
HITTING—"Within the Law."
EMPIRE—"Mme. Nazimova."
PORTY-EIGHTH STREET—"Wm. Collier."
FULTON—"The Yellow Jacket."
GARRICK—"The Attack."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Supper."
HUDSON—"Mrs. Plank."
LIBERTY—"Mistaken."
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"Mlle. Trentini."
MANHATTAN—"The Whip."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."
WALLACK—"Mme. Simon."
WEST END—"Julius Caesar."

BULGARIA STEPS OUT
INTO LIGHT AS NEW
FACTOR IN EUROPE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—There can be little doubt of it, that to the average man, outside the small coterie of the specially interested, the achievements of the Balkan League in the present struggle in the near east, have come as a surprise, not to say as a revelation.

Between 30 and 40 years ago when Europe was aroused for the first time for 500 years, by Gladstone's famous letters on the "Bulgarian Atrocities," to take note that there were such a people, public opinion gained a certain definite impression of the Bulgarian. It discovered him, badly treated, hardly ruled, illiterate and barely semi-civilized.

Some three or four years later, after the Russo-Turkish war, after the cynical tearing up of the treaty of San Stefano and the substitution of that discredited diplomatic makeshift, the treaty of Berlin, the same public opinion added something more to its knowledge. It began to realize that Bulgaria had the aspirations of a nation. It became mildly interested in the delineations of her frontiers, and not a small section of it was found to protest against the artificial separation of eastern Rumelia.

Bulgaria Not Understood

It was all, however, just the interest of the grown-up in the child. "Such sentiments," said Europe, in effect "are good and wholesome, and the great powers should see that these people are left free to exercise them. Such things make for peace and progress. Of course they are only a little people and will never be much else, but still they have a right to live." It is characteristic of human nature that it is possessed at all times of a strong disinclination to alter first impressions so as to bring them into line with present facts, and so it came about that the Bulgaria of the average man until a couple of months ago was the Bulgaria of his father's time.

True, it could not be quite the same, for Bulgaria's progress has been too exceptional to escape entirely the notice of the west; still the west saw in it only the growth of a municipality; not the rise of a nation. Bulgaria, however mobilizing half a million men in less than a fortnight, Bulgaria capturing Kirk Kilisse, investing Adrianople, sweeping all before her at Lule Burgas, and above all Bulgaria taking her triumphs soberly and almost as a matter of course, has opened the eyes of Europe. Everywhere men are beginning to realize that the child has grown up, and that the little nation has become a great people.

History Being Remade

We live in the age of national revivals. The international history of the last half century is the history of the renaissance of the national idea, and nowhere is this better seen and illustrated than in the case of Bulgaria. A thousand years ago Bulgaria was a great empire. In the days of Simeon, the patron of letters, she was the dread of the

emperors at Constantinople. Again and again she defeated the Byzantines in war, and twice captured Adrianople. In those days Bulgaria was great and prosperous, and though an hundred years later she suffered defeat, and was reduced to subjection by her traditional foes the Byzantines, under their sovereign Basil II, yet the glories of the empire were more than revived under the famous brothers Peter and Asen, and Bulgaria continued to enjoy prosperity, now in a great degree and now in a less, very much according to the character of her ruler, until the coming of the Turk.

Gradually the great host of Osmanli had moved up from the shores of the three seas and spread itself over the face of Macedonia and old Thracian. Toward the close of the fourteenth century the turn of Bulgaria came. Before the conquering host of Bajazet she fell and with her Wallachia and Thessaly, while the victor moved on to overcome at Nicopolis the combined hosts of Hungary and Poland.

Then came the long sleep of 500 years. From the fifteenth to the nineteenth century the Bulgarians were almost forgotten as a nation. Year by year and century by century Europe was making history, but Bulgaria did not add a line to hers. The fall of Constantinople, the great exodus west, the revival of learning, the reformation, even the cataclysm of the Napoleonic wars, all passed Bulgaria by, and left her sleep undisturbed.

Monk Started Revival

Then it chanced, about the middle of the eighteenth century, one of her sons, a monk named Paisios awoke. He searched diligently to learn all he could of the history of his people, and the more he searched the more he found that was worthy of honor. He wrote all down in a chronicle, and he handed it on to his pupil, Bishop Sophronius, of Vratza, through whom there commenced that wonderful intellectual revival which gradually spread throughout the whole country, and finally enabled Bulgaria to throw off, first the domination of the Greek church, and then the domination of the Turk, and proclaim herself a free people.

That, of course, was after the Russo-Turkish war of 1877, and all that is really great in her later history is crowded into the next 35 years. The story reads like a romance. The joy after San Stefano, when "Bulgaria for the Bulgarians" was an accomplished fact and no longer a national aspiration; the bitter indignation after the treaty of Berlin, when Eastern Rumelia was taken away from her and handed back to the Turk; the memorable victory over the Servians at Slivnitsa; the annexation of Eastern Rumelia; the rise of Stambuloff and the decay of Russian influence; the steady growth of national independence; and then, at last, some four years ago, the final repudiation of the Ottoman suzerainty, and Bulgaria once again an independent kingdom. Such is shortly the record, for the last 35 years, of the people who today are once again making history in the near east.

Waiting Precedes Victory

A writer on the Balkan states tells how some four years ago, traveling by the Orient express from Tzaribrod to Sofia, as the train ran out from a certain valley on to a dreary and monotonous plain, a Bulgarian officer, who was his fellow traveler, pointed out to him that it was Slivnitsa, and then added, just with the air of one stating a fact, "We should have driven them back sooner, but we allowed them to advance almost with-

in sight of Sofia in order to render their defeat more crushing and complete."

There is not a little in this remark that is significant, and explains much that has happened during the past two months. Nothing has surprised Europe more in the present campaign than the precision with which Bulgaria has made her every move. Yet the people who, a quarter of a century ago, could wait calmly for their enemy to get almost within sight of their capital, so that they might make his defeat more certain, might be expected, after 25 years of uninterrupted progress, to do exactly what they have done and are doing.

Whatever position Bulgaria may carve out for herself in the future, she is today the foremost nation of the Balkan league, and if she shows herself as generous in the hour of victory as she has been powerful in war, she will do much to make good her claim to recognition as a new power.

NORTHUMBERLAND
WORKERS SEEKING
REPRESENTATION

(Special to the Monitor)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, Eng.—A circular has been issued convening a gathering of the executive committees of the Northumberland Miners Association, the North Shields representative committee, the Wallsend trades council and the Northumberland district council of the Independent Labor party, for the purpose of discussing the desirability of taking steps to secure a measure of labor representation on the county council.

Though the council possesses large powers which could be used for the improvement of working class conditions, the middle and upper classes have an entire monopoly of the representation. The fact that in the neighboring county of Durham, where the miners send several representatives to the council, great improvements have been effected in the housing and sanitation, has encouraged the Northumberland workers to take the steps necessary to secure a fair balance of representation.

FRANCE PROPOSES
TAX ON GAMBLING

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—Among the numerous measures which will come up for consideration before the Chambers is a bill proposed with a view to amending the law of 1907 with respect to casinos and gambling places. According to the measure casinos and similar institutions are to be taxed twice as much as was formerly the case, added to which the tax is to be progressive and will be fixed according to the annual income of the establishment. Not only the establishment itself, but also the entrance tickets are to be taxed.

MR. HOTCHKISS RESIGNS

NEW YORK—William H. Hotchkiss will resign as state chairman of the Progressive party at a meeting of the state committee to be held here Friday. Mr. Hotchkiss made public Sunday a letter he sent to all members of the committee informing them of his intention.

RUSSO-MONGOLIAN COMPACT ROUSES CHINA
WHOSE TROOPS ARE SAID TO BE ON THE MARCH

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—The agitation on the Mongolian question seems rather to grow in intensity than otherwise, and the Chinese government finds itself compelled to make at any rate some demonstration of action in the matter. It is reported that some 10,000 troops are already at Kalgan, and that the second, third and fourth divisions have received orders to proceed to inner Mongolia.

As has been justly pointed out, a very noticeable feature in the Russo-Mongolian agreement is the entire absence of any definite delineation of Mongolian territory. The popular demand which thus seems to be forcing the hand of the government is in the direction of an expedition to outer Mongolia, but the government are evidently of the opinion that it is necessary for the maintenance of

China's prestige for the expedition to proceed into the interior.

For obvious reasons Russian public opinion is distinctly hostile to this action on the part of the Chinese government, and it is plainly indicated in St. Petersburg that China would do well to acquiesce in the present condition in Mongolia as a fait accompli.

Republic May Turn
to Japan for a Friend

(Special to the Monitor)

PEKING, China—The full import of Russia's recent action with regard to Mongolia is not, perhaps, quite generally appreciated. The agreement signed between Russia and Mongolia amounts in reality to the declaration of a protectorate, and it will be readily understood

how distasteful this action of Russia is to the Chinese government. Strong protests have in fact been made, but to no purpose.

Quite recently the Russian minister made a further request that the question of the construction of a new railway running from Peking to northwestern Mongolia should again be discussed, and this request, coupled with the signing of the agreement referred to, illustrates most clearly what is the policy of Russia with regard to Mongolia in the future.

Perhaps the most interesting feature of the situation, created by these recent developments, is the change which will more than likely take place in the present relations between China and Japan. It is true that Japan and Russia have, at all outward appearance at any rate, no cause for disagreement. Those, however, who are acquainted with the more detailed workings of diplomacy, recognize

ITALY IS RESTIVE
AT POSSIBILITY OF
FOLLOWING AUSTRIA

(Special to the Monitor)

ROME, Italy—There is no question that the whole nation has been getting distinctly restive on the question of the relations between the Austro-Hungarian empire and Italy. The very instance, in government circles, on the allegiance of Italy to the triple alliance, has had a contrary effect to that intended.

The Italian press has undoubtedly been reflecting public opinion in insisting that though Italy is intensely interested in the autonomy of Albania, this does not necessitate her following Austria on any escapade she may undertake in the Balkans, much less in securing her a path to Salonika, and least of all in helping her to enforce a commercial union with Serbia at the point of the bayonet.

The result of this has been so marked that the Tribuna, which is the semi-official organ of the foreign office, has published a very strong article, denying that the government is pledged to follow Austria wherever she may care to go.

Italy, the article declares, has made her position perfectly clear in Vienna. That attitude includes in the most uncompromising way, the economic and industrial freedom of the Balkan states. If the coveted window on the Adriatic is obtained by Serbia, it will, the paper insists, be more owing to the efforts of Italy than any other of the great powers. It is perfectly clear from this that the foreign office has awakened to the fact that public opinion is not, and never has been, particularly trustful of Vienna. It is doubtful, indeed, whether the acquisition of Tripoli will not cause the Italian foreign policy to drift in a very different direction to that in which it has drifted in the immediate past.

Austria's Tone Conciliatory

(Special to the Monitor)

VIENNA, Austria—Count Berchtold's recent speech to the Austro-Hungarian delegations at Budapest was distinctly pacific in tone and specially conciliatory towards Serbia.

The situation at the moment, it is true, is described as "very strained," but the ultimate outcome of Serbia's recent rather foolish action in attempting to restrain the liberty of the Austro-Hungarian consuls at Prizrend and Mitrovitsa, would seem to rest with Serbia herself. Austria-Hungary is distinctly willing to pass the matter over if Serbia will pay heed to the wishes of the Austro-Hungarian government, which, in the words of Count Berchtold, "are entirely justified from the standpoint of the law of nations."

As regards Austro-Hungarian policy generally, in the present crisis Count Berchtold defined it as a policy of "constant moderation aiming at no territorial expansion but keeping positive interests firmly in view."

As regards Albania, after alluding to the "concordant views of Italy" he declared that despite centuries of unfriendly

GEORGE MEREDITH RECALLED
BY SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Newsvendors Benevolent and Provident Institution held its seventy-third anniversary dinner recently. In the chair was Sir Frank Newnes, and among those present were the Hon. Harry Lawson, M. P., Miss Beatrice Harraden, Sir Francis Carruthers Gould and other literary and journalistic celebrities.

In response to the toast "Literature and the Press" proposed by the chairman, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle gave some of his recollections of George Meredith. George Meredith was, he said, the last of the great Victorian writers who had raised the Victorian age to the level of that of Elizabethan. He had chosen the novel as his mode of expression, though as a novelist he lacked the power of

realizing a plot. When his other great qualities were considered, however, this defect sank into insignificance.

Of the first time Sir Arthur Conan Doyle had met Meredith, when the latter had invited him to Box Hill, he had vivid recollections. Among other anecdotes relating to that time, Sir Arthur told one which to his mind proved that the mode of expression which Meredith used in his books was so natural to him that he could not imagine that it was difficult for anyone to understand it. The maidservant brought a blancmange or a jelly, whereupon he said: "Jane, the jelly seems to be as treacherous as the Trojan horse." One could not imagine any other man talking to a maid like that, but it was exactly as he made men talk in his novels.

favorable circumstances the Albanian managed to preserve their national spirit and distinctiveness, and that if they could now be offered the possibility of adopting western methods he could not regard the policy of an autonomous Albania as impossible.

That Austria-Hungary is doing all in her power to fan the hardly-ignited demand, for Albanian autonomy, in flame, there can be no question. A noted Albanian leader, one of the many, Ismail Kemal Bey, has returned once again to Vienna after an interview with Count Berchtold at Bud-nest, and the information as to the intentions of the "representative Albanians" now assembled at Avlona, which has been allowed to filter through into the press, reveals a policy so completely in accord with the desires of the Ballpaz, that it is hard to avoid the suspicion that the "representative Albanians" had about as much to do with its formulation, as Besant's seafaring man had to do with the composition of his daily prayer.

LOW WAGE RATE IN
BELFAST AFFIRMED

(Special to the Monitor)

BELFAST, Ireland—The contradiction with which the criticism of the conditions under which the men and women work in Belfast was met by the Unionists of Ulster has been answered at the church of Ireland synod.

In a discussion on the church and labor unrest, the Rev. W. S. Kerr, the rector of perhaps the biggest working class parish in Belfast, and an opponent of the home rule bill, said that whilst wealth was increasing as never before, poverty among those engaged in producing that wealth was too commonly appalling. The question, he said, affected the welfare of the whole country, and closely concerned the duty of the church.

It was but the general condition of labor in Belfast for a workman to be obliged to strive to bring up his family on 17s. a week, and children of 12 who should be at school, to be at work in multitudes in the mills. It was true that thriftlessness and the results of thriftlessness were accountable for such, but was not insufficiency of wage directly responsible for the dreariness which led to those conditions.

HULL-AFRICAN LINE
PLAN SUPPORTED

(Special to the Monitor)

HULL, Eng.—At a recent meeting of the Hull Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, progress was reported with reference to the proposal to establish direct sailings between Hull and South African ports. Mr. Bolton, the president, said that satisfactory replies had been received from the Chambers of Commerce at Leeds, Bradford, Halifax and Gool. Other chambers were still considering the matter.

The president of the Associated Chambers, Sir Algernon Firth, had proposed that a conference should be held of all the chambers who supported the movement. Should this proposal be carried out he had promised to himself take the chair.

Anniversary Invitations
ENGRAVED OR PRINTED
Call or send for Samples.
51-53 Franklin St.

LIBERALS TO DEBATE
PEACE RESOLUTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the meeting of the National Liberal Federation, to take place in Nottingham shortly, a resolution will be submitted dealing with the question of international relations and armaments. The discussion is expected to be of a most interesting character, and is the direct outcome of Sir John Brunner's letter on the subject, published recently. The resolution will read as follows:

"Whilst resolved to support the government in all measures necessary to maintain our national security, this council reiterates its hope that no effort will be spared to establish such relations and agreements between nations as shall secure peace and lessen the strain and waste of competitive armaments."

"In particular, this council, while heartily desirous of the continuance of the friendly relations which have been established between France and this country, urges the government to make it clear that no understanding or intention is thereby implied as to military or naval action against any other power, and further expresses its strong desire that equally friendly relations on a similar footing shall be brought about between Germany and this country."

FURS
EXCLUSIVELY

MOLE CONY SETS

(muff and scarf)

\$40 and up

MOLE CONY COATS

\$150 and up

OTTO J. PIEHLER

356 Boston Street
BOSTONGIFTS
FOR
CHRISTMAS

C. A. W. CROSBY & SON

Jewelers for 60 Years

430 WASHINGTON ST.

More Fun Than a Barrel of Monkeys
The best game for boys and girls from six to sixty. Make the long winter evenings one long joy ride by playing

TAXI IN THE PARLOR

Price 75 cents.
TAXI PARLOR GAME CO.
Room 30, 143 North Dearborn St., CHICAGO
Ask your toy man or stationer to get it for you or we will mail it on receipt of price.

FOUNTAIN W. B. Clarke Co
PENS 28 & 28 Tremont St.

Leading Events in Athletic World

HARVARD IS SUPREME IN EASTERN COLLEGE FOOTBALL CIRCLES

Wisconsin Proves Similar Quality in the West—Princeton and Carlsle Also Well Up in Standing

CHICAGO DOES WELL

The football season of 1912 has come to a close and all that remains to be done is the placing of the various teams in their championship positions and the naming of all-American eleven. That the season has been one of the most successful ever enjoyed by this sport, is generally acknowledged by those who have followed it closely. Not only has the game improved from the spectators' point of view, but the standard of play, sportsmanship of the players and the work of the officials has, with but few exceptions been most satisfactory.

That Harvard is entitled to the title of champion of the East is unquestioned. There are many who would place Coach Houghton's eleven of 1912 in advance of any team yet developed and it cannot be denied that they have some grounds for such a statement. Provided with material of a none too promising nature, an eleven was moulded at Cambridge that showed great unity of action and a keenness at following the ball never surpassed by any Harvard team. At all departments of the game it showed its superiority over any opponent it faced and won most decisive victories in its big games.

Second place seems to lie between Princeton and Yale. Princeton lost to Harvard and tied Yale, but won all its other games. The team really deserved a victory over Yale, but poor generalship let Yale get away with a tie score after having been outplayed. Carlsle was very close to Princeton but its defeat at the hands of Pennsylvania would tend to put it behind the Orange and Black.

Pennsylvania State and Dartmouth should be given places well up in the standing. The former was a remarkably strong aggregation and had it played some of the bigger colleges, it might have shown power that would warrant its being placed among the first three. Its defeat of Pennsylvania was its most notable showing, but the Pennsylvania team it beat was not the team that later defeated Carlsle, Michigan and Cornell.

Dartmouth's showing was not as brilliant as in years past. The team appeared to be slow in developing and its best work was shown in the final game with Harvard, and should be entitled to fifth place.

Of the big colleges the showing of Yale was the most unsatisfactory. It is some time since a New Haven team has shown up so poorly in its championship games and sixth place appears to be the best it is entitled to.

Of the remaining eastern teams Wesleyan, Brown, Trinity and Williams appear to be about on an equal footing with Tufts, Amherst, Cornell and University of Maine only slightly behind them.

Despite a rather unsatisfactory preliminary season Annapolis closed her year's work with a brilliant victory over West Point and is clearly entitled to be ranked ahead of the great army school.

In the west Wisconsin is undisputed leader and this team was a very strong aggregation. Chicago won second place and well deserved the honors with Minnesota a good third. Purdue, Illinois and Iowa all did very well and considering the material at Northwestern, that university showed some excellent football. Michigan proved to be the disappointment of the West this fall and must accept a low ranking in the year's standing.

BRUSH HEIRS TO KEEP THE GIANTS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—"The Giants will not be sold," said H. N. Hempstead, son-in-law of the late John T. Brush, and vice president of the New York National League baseball team today concerning a report that the former world champions would be sold by the Brush heirs to Ed Tipton, C. K. S. Billings and Harry Stevens.

"Mr. Brush's will is to be probated in the course of a few days," stated Mr. Hempstead, "and until then I naturally prefer to say nothing further. But you can say that the Giants positively will not be sold."

FAST FIELD FOR CYCLE RACE

NEW YORK—What is considered to be the fastest field of bicycle riders ever brought together, will compete in the indoor championships to be run in Madison square garden next Friday and Saturday nights. Among the riders who will start in the one-mile professional event are Frank Kramer, the world's champion; Andre Pertchicoll, the best rider in France; Alf Grenda of Australia; Walter Rutt, the German champion; John Clarke, winner of the six-day race last year; and Wells, the national title holder of New Zealand.

TO RACE SHAMROCK AT SAN FRANCISCO



(Photo by W. W. Swadley, San Francisco, Cal.)
SIR THOMAS LIPTON SHOOTING SUN ON SAN FRANCISCO BAY
Famous Britisher is seen going over proposed course for big yacht race in 1915

SAN FRANCISCO—Sir Thomas Lipton, on his arrival in San Francisco, gave the following message to the people of this city:

"I am sure that your great exposition will draw all the people from every quarter of the world, and show them what a great country you have here on the Pacific coast, which will be brought closer to our country by the completion of the Panama canal. I look on this canal as the greatest feat ever performed by man, and I will do all in my

power to forward the interests of your great exposition.

"I have made up my mind to bring a Shamrock here.

"I will bring a 23-metre cutter to race at your great exposition regatta in 1915, and I will hoist my fighting flag and challenge all the world to a race for the championship of the sea.

"May the best boat win. No one will be more enthusiastic in cheering the winner of the blue ribbon of the sea if I am not the winner."

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

We have just quoted Mr. Vaile on the subject of Vardon's method of playing the push shot and find that no less a person than Garden Smith has also found it obscure. He treats of it editorially in Golf Illustrated as follows:

For some time there has been much talk and much writing about a particular stroke which has been called the "push" shot. Although it is claimed that the shot can be played, and is played, with all clubs and for all distances, our own observation and careful inquiry serve to show that the term is only properly applied to an approach shot played with an iron club which flies very low all the way and falls very dead. The low, even trajectory and the dead fall are the prime and novel characteristics of the "push" shot. If these be not its characteristics, there is nothing novel about it. The low shot we have seen, and the dead fall we have seen, we have also seen the long, low shots of John Ball and others, which rise at the finish and fall comparatively dead, but the low approach shot which keeps low all the way and then falls very dead we had not seen until the rubber-cored balls came in.

There is no mystery about the shot's existence; we have all seen it executed many times; nor will any one deny that the dead fall is due to an abnormal amount of back spin; the mystery is how this abnormal amount of back spin is imparted, and what, at the same time, keeps the ball at an even, low trajectory until its course in the air is spent. All players who have attained a reasonable amount of proficiency with their iron clubs can impart back spin to the ball, and know how they do it. The loft of the club face by itself does not do it. If a teed ball is struck by a lofted iron moving in a perfectly straight path through the ball, the ball will be lofted at an angle corresponding to the loft on the club, but no back spin will be imparted. The ball will fall more or less dead, according to the height from which it falls, but its deadness will not be due to back spin. If, on the other hand, the ball is struck by the club descending and moving forward in the arc of a circle, a back spin is imparted to the ball corresponding to the force of the blow and, within obvious limits, to its downward nature. Under normal conditions, this spin, coupled with the high trajectory, produced with the gutta-percha ball a very dead fall. With the more resilient rubber-cored balls these methods do not produce equally satisfactory results.

"We now come to the mystery of the 'push' shot, which, as we have seen, combines a low trajectory with a dead fall. We have said that the loft on the face of the club will not of itself produce back spin, but, at the same time, it is easier to impart back spin with a lofted club than with a straight-faced one. Whether this is because the blade of the lofted club gets more under the ball and travels longer on the surface of the ball with the direction of the spin, or whether the ball, on being struck, has less resistance in starting its spin than it has off a straight-faced club, we are unable to say. The fact remains that the downward application of the oblique face is more effective than the straight face for producing back spin. Yet, in spite of the enormous back spin which would be present in the 'push' shot we find Vardon recommending the cleek as the best club with which to learn the stroke. He does not say a lofted cleek, so it is to be presumed he means an ordinary cleek with no appreciable loft on it. He also insists that the hands should be an inch or two in front of the ball during the address, which must still further reduce any loft on the club face. Further he says that 'in a way, we must come down on the top of the ball,' and again,

"when the contact is made at the rear-most portion of the ball (not under it), more than half of the club, as between the sole and the top, is tilted so to speak, over the ball."

"The effect of this obviously would be to drive the ball into the ground, but Vardon explains that: the instant contact is established the face of the club is pushed under the ball by quick action of the elbows and wrists; 'the club face is thus turned under the ball while picking it up cleanly.' Now while, of course, there is no doubt that this is how Vardon believes he makes the shot, we confess that it is a little difficult to see how these manipulations produce the low trajectory and very dead fall of the 'push' shot. Mr. Vaile says it is utterly impossible to obtain any satisfactory result at golf by twirling one's club about the ball at the moment of impact, but we are sure, however obscure Vardon's exposition may be, that no one will produce the 'push' shot by following Mr. Vaile's directions. He says it is merely an ordinary shot with the exception that the ball is struck by the club before the club has reached the bottom of the swing, but that 'it is absolutely essential that the loft of the club shall get beneath the center of the ball's mass, so as to exert its lifting power.' That is a correct enough description of an ordinary loft with back spin, but it does not in the least degree explain the particular phenomena of the 'push' shot.

"When we first saw this shot played we came to the conclusion that it was produced by a downward and forward jabbing or stabbing shot, which imparted great back spin to the ball by striking it to some extent into the ground—somewhat on the same principle as the masse shot at billiards—the friction with the ground accentuating the spin imparted, while the downward nature of the blow kept the ball low. But Vardon and the others say nothing about stabbing the ball. So far as we are concerned, therefore, the mystery of the 'push' stroke is still unsolved. It would be a great service to the game if some more of those players who have mastered this important stroke would give their ideas as to how they play it."

What Mr. Smith says is both true and sensible and any further articles on the subject which may come to my notice will be produced here. One single person may not be able to put into definite words the explanation of the mystery but from a number of descriptions of it a clear method may be evolved. I take this opportunity to say that any one who may care at any time to send me any ideas on it or any other item of golf I shall be pleased to have appear in this column—anything which may be of interest to golfers in general, and American golfers in particular. With any such communication please send the name of the writer, though not necessarily for publication. Although I cannot offer remuneration for such communications it would be interesting to read them. Many a man works out a really good theory for himself and is glad to let his fellow golfers have the benefit of it. A new idea in golf is always interesting to me and I shall be glad to receive any such and if desired to criticize them. Address: Steven Armstrong, Rational Golf Column, Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston. Should any one desire any information on golfing subjects, I shall always be pleased to furnish it if possible.

ATHLETICS WIN 10 OF 13 GAMES

PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia American League baseball team, which recently played a series of games in Cuba, returned to this city last night. During their stay in Cuba the Athletics won 10 out of 13 games played.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELDING AVERAGES FOR 1912

CLUB	PO	A	E	TC	PCT	FB
Pittsburgh	152	4143	1829	169	6141	972
Philadelphia	152	4052	1819	169	6032	963
Chicago	152	4116	1900	249	6265	960
Brooklyn	152	4056	1987	249	6292	960
St. Louis	152	4017	1942	235	6244	959
New York	152	4057	2045	274	6334	957
Boston	152	4100	1934	280	6314	956
	152	4134	1995	297	6426	954

FIRST BASEMEN							THIRD BASEMEN						
G	PO	A	E	TC	PCT	FB	G	PO	A	E	TC	PCT	FB
Daubert, Bkn	143	1373	76	10	1459	303	Dodge, Phila	23	28	48	0	74	1000
Saler, Chic	129	1165	52	10	1227	302	Loeb, Phila	64	80	86	4	170	376
Devlin, Bos	99	684	37	6	737	292	Kirkpatrick, Br	29	27	64	3	94	368
Konch, St L	142	1392	90	13	1495	301	Lowrie, Bos	120	41	59	3	185	358
Luderus, Phil	146	1421	104	15	1540	300	W. Smith, St L	32	33	61	1	90	349
Houser, Bos	83	759	37	11	897	288	Byrnes, Phila	130	144	188	18	349	948
Miller, Pitts	147	1385	85	23	1493	285	Henry, Phila	149	159	308	29	496	942
Hobbs, Cin	147	1326	87	21	1434	285	Boston	118	147	216	23	386	940
Zimman, Phil	22	212	11	4	227	285	Hunt, St L	122	156	251	27	434	938
Merkle, N Y	129	1229	72	27	1328	280	Lennox, Chic	24	25	32	4	61	934
Snodgrass, N Y	27	243	10	6	259	277	Mowrey, S L	108	131	220	26	377	931
							Gray, Phila	121	142	242	35	419	917
							Phelan, Cin	127	153	250	33	436	924
							Zimman, Chic	121	142	242	35	419	917
							Almeida, Cin	15	13	28	5	46	801

NAVY'S FOOTBALL TEAM WELCOMED

ANNAPOLIS—Great enthusiasm was shown when the midshipmen welcomed home the victors of the Army-Navy football game at Philadelphia Saturday. The football party arrived shortly before 6 o'clock, and were met at the station by the members of the first battalion, who insisted in pulling the vehicles which carried the players to the academy.

At the academy a fine electrical display had been prepared, including a string of electric globes from the academy building to the top of the wireless pole, 120 feet high. Inside the gate were the second battalion and the academy band, and a line of march was formed to the front of Bancroft hall, where the formal celebration took place. A bonfire was made of the brooms which each midshipman carried, and the coaches and players addressed the crowd.

WRESTLING AT HARVARD TODAY

The first regular practise for the Harvard University wrestling team will be held in the college gymnasium this afternoon. S. Anderson, ex-world's champion middleweight wrestler, will again be the coach for the coming season.

Wrestling is especially valuable training for football candidates and particularly for linemen. The football coaches are strongly in favor of it as a means of giving men better poise and speed. If a sufficient number of men from the class of 1916 report, it is planned to organize a freshman team and to schedule meets with outside teams.

COURT TENNIS AT PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Philadelphia defeated Boston at court tennis by five sets to four yesterday at the Philadelphia Racquet Club. In the first match George R. Fearing and H. D. Scott, of Boston, won from W. H. T. Huhn and George H. Brooke, Philadelphia, 3 to 2, but in the only other match played, Edgar Scott and Wilson Potter of Philadelphia defeated H. Blanchard and R. H. Stevenson of Boston, 3 sets to 1. Summary:

Fearing & Scott..... 6 6 3 5 6
Huhn & Brooke..... 5 4 6 6 3
Scott & Potter..... 3 3 6 4
Blanchard & Stevenson..... 3 3 6 4

CHICAGO WELCOMES OAK PARK

CHICAGO—Oak Park's victorious football eleven was met at the train today by an enthusiastic crowd of students on its return from Boston where it defeated Everett high school Saturday. The players were carried out of the station on the shoulders of their classmates. They returned to their books today, not having missed a recitation on account of the trip.

YALE FOOTBALL CAPTAINS

1876—E. V. Barker.
1877—E. V. Barker.
1878—W. Camp.
1879—W. Camp.
1880—R. G. Watson.
1881—E. M. Eaton.
1882—R. Tompkins.
1883—R. Tompkins.
1884—E. G. Richards.
1885—E. G. Richards.
1886—R. M. Corwin.
1887—H. W. Beecher.
1888—W. H. Corwin.
1889—C. O. Zill.
1890—W. H. Corwin.
1891—T. L. McCormick.
1892—V. C. McCormick.
1893—E. A. Hinkey.
1894—E. A. Hinkey.
1895—S. B. Thorne.
1896—E. T. Murphy.
1897—J. O. Rodgers.
1898—R. C. Chamberlain.
1899—M. L. McBride.
1900—F. G. Brown.
1901—C. Gould.
1902—B. Chadwick.
1903—C. D. Rafferty.
1904—J. J. Hogan.
1905—L. Shubin.
1906—S. F. B. Morse.
1907—L. H. Bigelow.
1908—R. H. Burch.
1909—E. H. Coy.
1910—F. J. Daly.
1911—A. How.
1912—J. Spalding.

FIRST AUTO-POLO GAME

NEW YORK—The first game of auto-polo played in this part of the country for the public took place this afternoon in the Arena of Madison square garden. Roltz King was to drive one of the cars, while Clyde Ferryer wielded the mallet. Opposed to this pair were Walter Sterling, driver, and Clarence Jackson, malletman.

Gymnastics at Chicago

ATHLETIC NOTES

The Yale varsity chess team defeated the Yale Club of New York, Saturday, 4 boards to 2.

Boston defeated Philadelphia in their inter-city racquet match, Saturday, 3 matches to none.

The English lawn tennis team deserves great credit for its victory over Australasia in the Davis cup matches by 3 points to 2.

W. J. Travis of Garden City won the fall invitation golf tournament of the Lakewood Country Club, Saturday, defeating F. Herreshoff in the finals 3 and 2.

The American Polo Association has announced that it will accept the British challenge for a match for the international pony polo trophy to be played in this country next summer.

W. J. Kramer of the Long Island A. C. won the national senior cross-country championship, Saturday, in 34m. 32s. H. J. Smith, unattached, was second in 34m. 40s., and G. F. Holden, Yorkers Y. M. C. A., third. The Irish-American A. C. won the team honors with 21 points, New York A. C. being second with 3d.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Harry Hooper, right fielder of the Boston American world's champions, was married to Miss Esther Henchy of Capitola, Cal., last week.

L. P. Pieper, the former Harvard baseball coach, has been named as manager of the Lawrence New England league team for next year.

A. G. Herrmann, president of the Cincinnati National League Club, has denied the rumor that F. H. Jones, former manager of the Chicago Americans, will manage the Cincinnati team next year.

By mutual agreement, the clubs of the National Baseball League will send out their contracts one month earlier this year than on previous years. This year the contracts will be sent to the players the 1st of February instead of March 1, as formerly. The reason given for this change is that the players do not have time to sign the contracts between the time they receive them and the time they go into training, the first week in March.

CATCHERS

G	PO	A	E	TC	PCT	FB
Needham, Chic	32	116	39	1	156	994
Simon, Pitts	40	172	43	2	217	991
Gibson, Pitts	14	484	101	8	594	989
Kelly, Pitts	29	174	29	2	205	989
Clarke, Cin	43	239	58	5	302	983
Phillips, Brk	32	139	35	4	169	976
O. Miller, Brk	94	555	141	15	611	975
Bresnahan, S L	28	138	49	5	192	974
Meyers, N Y	125	111	19	796	573	12
McLeish, Cin	98	425	124	15	564	973
Killifer, Phila	85	407	134	15	556	973
Blase, St L	41	149	42	3	197	973
Archer, Chic	118	504	149	23	676	969
Bardeen, Bos	297	103	15	415	964	7
Wilson, N Y	61	213	39	16	253	960
Hartley, N Y	25	63	9	75	960	3
Kling, Bos	74	322	108	19	449	958
Doan, Phila	38	139	39	16	193	958
Wingo, St L	92	390	148	23	531	957
Cottler, Chic	24	64	19	4	87	954
Erwin, Phila	41	165	46	12	224	949
Graham, Phila	19	77	25	6	108	944
Severid, Cin	20	85	14	6	105	943
Gowdy, Bos	82	39	9	121	326	2

PITCHERS

on all sorts of roads
all sorts of conditions,
countries, climates,
it has stood the test
"made good."

Every third car a Ford
user a Ford "booster."
about \$525—touring
car \$625—town car
equipment, f. o. b. De-
troy from Ford Motor
Beacon Street, Boston
Detroit factory.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

BATH ROBE AND DRESSING GOWN HANDY THINGS IN THE KITCHEN

Simple and practical garment for boys

Some necessary and others especially convenient

BOYS are sure to like this bath robe. It is so simple and practical and easy to slip on and off. It is handsome and smart in effect also and it makes a most comfortable dressing gown as well as robe. It has three big patch pockets which contribute largely to its comfort and it can be made from eiderdown, lighter weight flannel, terry cloth or any similar material.

The terry cloth this season are unusually handsome, and they have the great advantage of washing easily and perfectly, so that the freshness of the robe is easily renewed.

There is a plait laid at the neck edge on each side that provides comfortable fullness but the back is plain. The cord and tassel are slipped under straps at the under-arm seams.

For the 14-year size, the robe will require six yards of material 27, 4 3/4 yards 36, 3 3/4 yards 44 inches wide with 3/4 yard 21 inches wide for the trimming.

The pattern 7028 is cut in sizes from 10 to 16 years of age. It can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

If the sadiron becomes rough and sticky tie a piece of wax in a cloth and rub the iron over it. Afterward scour them on a paper or thick cloth covered with coarse salt.



HATS SEEN AT HORSE SHOW

THE hats worn at the horse show were noteworthy on account of their simplicity, says the New York Tribune. The majority of them were small, resting low on the head, and were trimmed with a single mount of a feathery consistency placed directly in front. Sometimes it was a single feather spray, which nodded over the velvet or broadened crown. Again, it was one of the manufactured fantasies. The draped crowns were a feature of the best looking hats, and there was a very soft and becoming effect lent by the flexible, shirred or fullered crowns, which may be adjusted to suit the face of the wearer. The latest idea shows the crown pulled down into a point at either side.

That fur is one of the fads of the season was clearly indicated by the quantities of it used in decorating the fashionable headgear. Any one who owns a bit of fur, even though it may be only a scrap, should utilize it in some way this season. It requires only a scrap to make one of the ears which adorn some of the high priced hats. In addition, there are the bands, quills, wings, aigrettes, cabochons and scarves, all made from fur—sable, ermine, fox, squirrel, mole, seal and civet cat.

CUTTING DOWN THE FUEL BILL

Use of gas as compared with coal

MOTHER was sure that the use of gas for all cooking purposes would prove more expensive. One month's trial, however, convinced her that the actual cost of fuel was considerably less and that the amount of dirt that accumulated on the kitchen floor was almost nothing compared with that daily swept up during the reign of the coal stove, writes a contributor to the Woman's Magazine.

The second month we were all interested in proving to her that the fuel bill could be reduced even more.

As a result of our experiments we bought a two-burner gas plate which just fits into a corner of the kitchen and is connected with a separate meter. This with a portable oven that is heated by one burner, furnishes all the fuel required for cooking on most days.

The burners have but one row of holes instead of two, and even though they do not allow as much gas to pass through as do the burners on the gas range, food seems to cook just as quickly as on the stove that can be run less economically.

One day John brought home a piece of iron that looks like the top of a coal range and fits over the gas plate. There are two lids that fit over holes directly above the burners, and after any food has been brought to a boil, the lid is put on and in a very short time the entire iron plate is hot.

MAKING OUR GIRLS LOVE HOME

Encourage daughter's friends to meet there

WE mothers should aim to bring more varied and greater attractive activity into the home. The home is the logical girl center and if it does not attract and hold our daughters something is wrong, writes Grace Gallatin Seton in Mothers Magazine. Encourage your girl's friends of both sexes to make your home their meeting place; instead of allowing them to meet in a club. If possible, cultivate musical afternoons or evening, when serious work is done for part of the time, at least, and for a definite purpose—a charity or an entertainment—just what the object is does not matter so long as the boys and girls are working together. It is the spirit back of this home social life that counts. The refreshments, so dear to a girl's heart and rightly so since such offering is the essence of hospitality, can be simplified so as to serve every requirement of sustenance, conviviality and charm and not be a monetary burden.

In stimulating your daughter along these lines of hospitality, encourage the inexpensive entertainment. Emphasize the delight of its informality. Share in her attempts in entertaining, always sympathetically, and urge her to entertain with some big motive as a back-

ground. What you work for, that you love, and by utilizing this gregarious instinct you help to develop that wonderful girl asset, enthusiasm. Bring even the outdoor sports to the home if possible, and the girl will stay at home quite as much as is good for her.

Encourage your daughter to learn how to do something at home. There are the fascinating art crafts about which there is abundance of simple instruction both in books and periodicals nowadays. Nearly all of these crafts are suitable for home work. Spare a room if you can for your girl's work, or a corner of a room. Even a common wooden table equipped with a few inexpensive accessories and tools can be made to serve for developing many of the art craft, such as making craft jewelry, stenciling, wood carving, book-binding, designing and bead work. For weaving, dyeing and making pottery a more elaborate equipment is necessary. But even these crafts are well within the means of the average home girl.

Crystal buttons are more than ever in favor. The ball shape comes first, then odd oblong and pointed sorts.

THE well equipped kitchen is not necessarily the one that contains most of the new contrivances. It is rather the kitchen in which all the accessories have been selected with care as to fitness and quality. If the housewife would have lasting satisfaction, only the best should be considered. This does not mean the most expensive. For example, one of the necessities, the potato masher, gives the best service when of the cheap wooden variety. Such a masher may be used for purposes other than that for which it was originally intended. It may be used to help make a tough steak tender, or for pressing fruit or vegetables through the fine strainer.

Among the necessities are a ladle, a skimmer, a basting spoon, two small scoops, a wooden lemon squeezer, a large four-pronged fork to hold a roast when it is being carved and a kitchen carving knife.

For stirring, wooden spoons will be found the best, as acids do not affect them. Some housewives think that the hand-carved spoons will do better work, believing that the shape is more practical than that of the machine cut kind. A kitchen knife and fork, a paring knife, and one for bread, with a serrated or straight edge, will be needed.

A Dover egg beater and a wire whip, a wooden rolling pin, a flour dredger, an apple corer, a corkscrew, an ice pick and a kitchen salt and pepper shaker, all should be included.

The ordinary, inexpensive toaster will, if the heat is properly regulated, make as good toast as any of the more expensive kinds.

A rotary flour sifter is the best kind, and a good one should be selected. A broad cake turner will be found useful not alone for pancakes, for it answers admirably for turning an omelette, or for French toast, or potato cakes. Many uses for it will be discovered, says the Newark News.

A biscuit and a doughnut cutter are needed. The former will answer for cutting out cookies and the latter for jumbles. A nutmeg grater with space to hold the nutmeg will be found handy. Two funnels will be needed—a small one to be used when filling salt shakers, and small jars and bottles, and another quite large. To protect the table, it is best to have asbestos mats. Three of these are sufficient.

A wire frying basket is another very useful article. It can be used to advantage when boiling whole peeled potatoes, or Brussels sprouts or cauliflower; in fact, any fruits or vegetables which do not permit of much handling after they are cooked. Some of the more delicate dishes, such as sweetbreads, or mushrooms, should never be stirred with a tin spoon, nor should they be cooked in any vessel that is chipped. Two aluminum tablespoons and as many teaspoons will be needed.

An important essential is a pair of good scales. It should have a scoop and the ounce marks should be easily seen. A measuring glass and spoon will help to make for uniform results in baking. Now a word as to the kind of receptacles in which the various supplies are kept.

The glass jars with the aluminum or

glass tops are very good, as one can see at a glance if their contents are running low. The porcelain kinds in the square shape with the Delft designs are pretty, but they are more expensive than the glass kinds, and then one is obliged to open them to see the contents.

Two large canisters of 25 pounds' capacity are needed for flour and sugar, if one would take advantage of the frequent money-saving sales in these staples.

Window shades that have been cracked can be renovated in the following way: Lay the shades flat on the floor and paint them with the ordinary oil paint.

MODISH COIFFURE VERY CLOSE

Fashion omits big pompadour and puffs

THE smartest hairdressing of the season calls for locks flatly coiled over the head, with a low pompadour or fringe to soften the forehead, and when this style suits the shape of the head and the face it is charming. If the thing cannot be done well it is better for women to hold to their pompadours or parts and coils, and if the latter are more becoming than the "casque" and its kindred, hold to them anyway, says a New York Sun writer.

The one law of hairdressing is that first, last and always the coiffure shall suit the individuality of the woman, and the woman who has discovered a simple and supremely becoming fashion of wearing her hair will do well to stick to it through all the changing modes.

The modish hair today is most often parted and worn very low on the forehead, a thing made necessary by the low poised hats; and since it is difficult to make parted hair drop low over the center of the forehead the fringe has come into favor. Not an old time bang, but a mere shadow of a fringe that softens without hiding and breaks the line of the waving parted locks without really filling in the point. If the parted hair is well trained it will look better without the fringe.

The hair ornaments worn with evening toilets this season tend to keep the hair in place and encourage the neat and trim air of the small coiffure, for most of them are on the fillet or bandeau order.

The wide fillet is less used than it was last year, but in its place has come the more generally becoming narrow bandeau. Some of the prettiest things of this kind are mere single lines of large brilliants, encircling the head flatly and usually disappearing under the coils or strands or curls of the back of the coiffure, though many of these bandeaux go all the way round the head.

Pearls and other jewels or imitation jewels are used in the same way as the brilliants and often the band is a trifle wider and includes both jet and brilliants or pearls and brilliants.

Sequin and bead bands, usually less expensive than the jeweled ones, are liked too, and any one of these narrow

bands is likely to hold an ornament posed wherever fancy dictates. Very frequently this season fancy seems to dictate the bizarre instead of the beautiful.

But on the other hand there are many delightful things among the hair ornaments. Wide bands of jeweled gold galon or embroidered gold net, with or without narrow binding of velvet, are drawn closely around the head and finish with a jeweled clasp or ornament, and velvet bands embroidered in metal or jewels or beads are much used too. In Paris many of these wider swathing bands have cabochone covering the ears and weird effects are exploited.

A very narrow Empire wreath of tiny gold leaves and pearl berries is a charming thing for a youthful head and interlinked small rings of pearls or brilliants make a pretty narrow fillet, as do braided strands of gold or silver.

TRIED RECIPES

MEAT PATTIES

MAKE a rich piecrust; bake in gem-pans. You can prepare a quantity of these and keep on hand. For the filling have one quarter cup butter, hot in skillet; into this stir two cups of finely chopped cold beef; one small onion, grated; Let brown; then make a white sauce, or use cold gravy. Put alternate layers of the browned beef and sauce or gravy in the patty-shells, sprinkle with cracker crumbs and grated cheese. Let get very hot in a quick oven and serve.

CROQUETTES

Two cups of any left-over meat. One cup of cold mashed potatoes, one beaten egg, cracker crumbs to make the right consistency. Shape into oblong rolls, dip in beaten egg, roll in cracker crumbs and fry in deep fat to a rich brown.

SCALLOPED MEAT

Chop all scraps of meat. Butter a deep baking-dish. Cover the bottom with cracker crumbs, then a layer of meat, salt, pepper, butter and a dash of catsup. Proceed in this way till the pan is full, having a layer of crumbs on top. Pour over all one pint of rich milk and bake 30 minutes.

"MONDAY BEEF LOAF"

Grind all beef scraps through the food-chopper. To each cup of beef, add one third cup of crumbs. Salt and pepper to taste. Into this work one beaten egg, one cup of cold gravy and one half teaspoonful of celery seed. Form into an oblong roll, place in a baking-pan, put two tablespoonfuls of thick canned tomatoes and one chopped onion on top of the loaf, pour two cups of boiling water around it, and bake until a rich brown and the water is absorbed. This makes no gravy. Is good sliced cold.

PRESSED MEAT

This is for school lunches. Run meat scraps through your food-chopper. To each pint of scraps allow one heaping teaspoonful of gelatin, dissolved in one cup of boiling water. Add salt, pepper and celery seed to taste. Mix well, pack in jelly glasses, and put in a cold place till needed. Slice thin and use in sandwiches.—Modern Priscilla.

TO CLEAN LACE

Considerable care should be exercised in cleaning the lace yoke of a gown; if it is not to be ripped off of place take a Turkish bath towel folded several times and place the lace upon it, says the Janeville Recorder. Then dip a tooth brush in warm, soapy water and scrub the lace well, taking care not to touch the cloth of the gown. Go over again in the same manner with clear water, and then put the gown on a coathanger to dry.

RUG MENDING

When a hole is worn in your carpet rug, whip over the edges of the hole with yarn matching the colors in the rug; then, also with yarn, fill in the hole with very tight crocheted stitches, using a plain stitch; then over this work little loops in the weave of the carpet to the loops in the weave of the carpet itself.—Kansas City Star.

TO HEAT PLATES

Dipping plates in hot water is a quick way of heating them for the table, says Mother's Magazine. This method has the advantage not only of being quick, but also of making all of the plates of uniform heat.

OUR STORE ETHICS—And Other Things—No. 33

In many American cities, particularly those of the East, the Consumers' League has launched a definite and vigorous campaign to encourage early Christmas shopping. This is done for two reasons: first, in order that the shoppers themselves may fare better in respect to their purchases and, second, in order that the people who stand behind the counters and bear the brunt of Christmas trade may be spared enough that prevents proper service to enjoy the Holiday when it comes.

This last consideration should especially commend itself to everyone with a sense of human kindness and brotherhood. It is a thoughtless, and happily it is coming to be a plebeian thing, to wait until the eleventh hour and then join a pell-mell rush that prevents proper service. Our stocks are now complete, time and service are abundant, your opportunity is spacious, your duty as well as your interests are clear. Shop early.

(Continued Tuesday)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY



HERE IS MUCH SATISFACTION IN KNOWING THAT YOUR FAVORITE DAILY NEWSPAPER KEEPS OUT SENSATIONAL MATTERS, SAYS WHAT IS SO IN THE WORLD'S REAL NEWS, DISCUSSES IMPARTIALLY THE DAY'S BIG ISSUES, ACCEPTS ADVERTISING WHICH IS ALWAYS CLEAN AND HONEST, CARRIES SPECIAL ARTICLES WHICH COVER THE VITAL MOVEMENTS IN WORLD POLITICS AND WORLD AFFAIRS.

MONITOR READERS ALWAYS FIND THIS PAPER CLEAN, INTERESTING, RELIABLE AND INFORMING. THEY ARE PLEASED WITH ITS DIGNIFIED TYPOGRAPHICAL DRESS AS AN IMPORTANT PART OF ITS ALL-AROUND WHOLESOMENESS.

YOU WILL PROFIT BY READING A NEWSPAPER LIKE THE MONITOR EVERY DAY.

MEAT DISHES AT A LOWER COST

Inexpensive ways of having steak, lamb and pork

IN THE current number of the Woman's Home Companion, Fannie Merritt Farmer proposes these dishes as not expensive:

Canadian Meat Pie—Wipe one and one half pounds of round steak with a piece of cheese-cloth wrung out of cold water. Remove fat and cut lean meat in three fourths inch cubes. Soak, pare, trim and cut three lambs' kidneys in the fourth inch cubes. Try out fat removed from steak in a hot iron frying-pan, add one and one half onions peeled and sliced, and stir constantly until onions are well browned. Add one tablespoonful of butter, beef and kidneys, and stir constantly until entire surface is seared and well browned; then remove to stewpan. To fat remaining in pan add one and one half cups of boiling water, one and one fourth tablespoonfuls of Worcestershire sauce, one half teaspoonful of salt and one eighth teaspoonful of pepper. Pour over meat, cover tightly, remove to back of range, and let cook until meat is tender. Strain off liquid remaining in pan, and thicken with one and one half tablespoonfuls of butter worked until creamy and mixed with two tablespoonfuls of flour. When meat is cold, turn into a baking dish (in the center of which is placed an earthen cup) and pour over one half of the sauce, reserving the remainder to serve separately. Cover with a baking powder crust one half inch in thickness, from the center of which a circular piece two inches in diameter has been removed. Roll remaining dough in rectangular shape one fourth inch in thickness, cut in thirds lengthwise, and braid strips. Put around opening in crust and bake in a hot oven. For the baking powder crust mix and sift three cups of bread flour, two tablespoonfuls of baking powder and one and one half teaspoonfuls of salt. Work in three tablespoonfuls each of butter and lard, add one and one fourth cups of milk.

Sautéed Fillets of Lamb—Order two pounds of lamb cut from the forequarter. Wipe with a piece of cheese-cloth wrung out of cold water, remove bone, and cut meat in strips one inch in thickness; then flatten with a cleaver to three fourths inch in thickness. Arrange on a platter, and pour over a marinade made by mixing three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, two thirds teaspoonful of salt, one half

onion, skinned and finely chopped, and one teaspoonful finely chopped parsley. Cover, and let stand overnight, or for several hours. Remove pieces of vegetable from meat, and sauté in butter.

Fried Salt Pork, 1912 Style—Cut fat salt pork in eight thin slices, and slices in halves crosswise. Then wash each rind-edge four times. Dip in a mixture of corn-meal and flour, using two parts of corn-meal to one part of flour. Put in a hot iron frying-pan, and cook until crisp and well browned, turning frequently. Remove from pan, and strain fat through a double thickness of cheese-cloth placed over a fine wire strainer. Put 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls of the fat in saucepan, add 2 1/2 tablespoonfuls of flour, and stir until well blended; then pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one cup of milk. Bring to the boiling point, and add one fourth teaspoonful of salt, one eighth teaspoonful of pepper and one tablespoonful of butter, bit by bit; then add 1 1/2 cups of hot boiled potato cubes. Pile in center of platter.

NEAT HEMS

It is often difficult to make a neat-looking hem on a skirt or coat made of very thick cloth, for unless it can be pressed very flat with a heavy iron, and sometimes even then, there will be an unsightly hump or bulge at the point where the material is turned in at the top of the hem and stitched.

A good plan to follow when using thick material for a garment, says the Denver Times, is to turn up the hem perfectly flat, without turning in the top edge in the usual way; then baste a piece of tape the color of the material, or if the color cannot be matched, use black on dark material and white on light material over the raw edge of the hem and stitch it in place on both the upper and lower edges.

By basting the tape in place the stitching can be done on the right side of the material, using the basting thread as a guide.

In case of a wide hem where the material has to be laid in little plaits at the top, it can be made to lie flat by slashing the hem down from the top for an inch, then lapping the material over, thus making only two thicknesses of material instead of three, as would be the case with a plait.

New Publications and Week's News of the Field of Literature

RECENT POETRY SHOWS REACTION TOWARD NATURE AND OUT OF DOORS

Hundred Contemporary Americans in "The Lyric Year" Collection, Competing With 2000 Mark Trend

AWARDS PUZZLING

THE shallowness and dryness and consequent barrenness of late nineteenth century poetry by British and by American singers is a matter of record and of lament. For the British point of view of regret there is indictment of his time by William Watson in "Wordsworth's Grave." The American wall went up, strange to say, from minor poets eager to gaze upon and revere a major figure. Thus sang one of them of his fellows:

Close, close to earth their notes they yield,
They shiver a shivering note and quick.
And like the cricket of the field
Make small sweet music when they kick.
More felicitous if not less mournful
Was another verse-maker of the same
lesser brood. He said:
Faint singers of today, your song is sweet:
The words that ye repeat
Are comely, making music as they pass
Faint as the singing glass
Subdued by a moistened finger; round and
round
Circles the sound,
A thin yet poignant cry.

Explaining the situation, Theodosia Garrison, herself a singer of no mean gifts, put it thus:

Know you where it was I lost my wings?
Oh, poet, at the mart of sordid things,
Where the clamor of the huckster
Drowned all your song—
Oh, poet, at the mart of sordid things.
Other singers lost their art, so this
poet said, at the "house of pleasing
things" or at the "place of trifling
things."

But not all American singers of the time were to be described as either pessimistic or sordid, or both. True to her own high ideal Edith Thomas sang:

Here a gaze will I throw down—
We are not the ages' crown;
After us are coming those
To whose senses shall unfold
Beauty hidden from our sight.
Nay! To every race and tongue
There are lyrics yet unsung.

R. W. Gilder, when the new century was but five years old, called on his pessimistic friends to beware and stop babbling about the decay of poetry. He heard, he said, "a sound in air."

They said there were no more singers,
But listen, a master voice,
A voice of the true joy-bringers!
Now will ye heed and rejoice?

If, as was understood, Mr. Gilder, when he wrote this heralding of "A New Poet," was thinking of William Vaughan Moody, he was soon called upon to regret the promising singer's early passing away. Suffice it to say that since the new century dawned the skies have brightened somewhat, though a successor to either Tennyson and Browning in England or Emerson and Whitman in America is not so palpably in sight as to be universally conceded as such a major singer. Meantime, for a thoughtful student of social phenomena, eager to know the interrelation of expanding democracy and waning poetic inspirations, of applied physics, mounting wealth and dwindling capacity for joyous song, such books as Gummere's "Democracy and Poetry" and Trent's "Greatness in Literature" are at hand to show the way.

However, as was remarked previously, the outlook for poetry in America at least, is better than it was when the century opened.

"Spirits are not finely touched but to new issues" and new issues in America are forcing on statesmen and on taxpayers ethical aspects of politics, industry, eugenics, education and religion that are profoundly disturbing, that give rise to strong passions of attack and defense, that call into being feelings that are bound to find expression in imaginative verse. Has not the nation now a President-elect whose favorite source of inspiration for his civic duties is Wordsworth's "Happy Warrior"? Has he not said that "There is more of nation's politics to be got out of poetry than of all systematic writers upon public affairs and constitutions. Epics are better mirrors of manners than chronicles; dramas often let you into the secrets of statesmen."

These reflections upon poetry are the result of contemplation of two recent issues of a periodical called "Poetry," edited in Chicago, and of "The Lyric Year" (Mitchell Kennerley, N. Y. city). A hundred contemporary American writers of verses are represented out of 2000 who competed for the prizes awarded. The winner who first selected and then submitted the 100 poems to the three judges would have to be known in his mental and moral differentiations from other men and in his standards of poetry before it would be safe to generalize with any dogmatism about present trends of American thought from this collection. But assuming that he has normal likes and dislikes and disciplined taste, it is significant to note how few of the poems of this collection have classic Roman or Greek themes, how few of them have to do with religion in the personal and historic sense of that word, and in how few of them is the problem of love dealt with from the older, more romantic point of view.

The undoubted reaction toward appreciation of nature and freer life out of doors which Americans are undergoing is registered in this collection. Such religion as there is is mostly pantheistic. Most of the singers represented are women; but no woman served as judge, and no woman received a prize, though

there will be not a few readers, of whom the reviewer is one, who will not hesitate to say that it is difficult to see how one or two of the poems awarded prizes gained that distinction and a poem like Josephine Preston Peabody's or Edith Thomas's was puffed by. The judiciary system in prize poetry contests is always open to criticism bordering on "the recall."

Not the least interesting aspect of this collection is the diversity of races and creeds represented by the authors. negro, Irish, German, Jewish, Canadian and Briton find their way to a contemporary American anthology. The old New England primacy is gone. Indeed were it not for the fact that so many of the young men singers had been educated at Harvard, New England's share in the output would be scandalously small. Missouri, Kentucky, California and Europe are doing more today for American poetry than the land of Concord and Cambridge, which is a parable that has more than one moral for New England and the nation.

The burden of the modern city rests heavy on the hearts of many of these singers and they have done well to speak their thoughts out after a fashion that Mr. Gilder set better than any man of his day, coming as he did just as the New American was grappling for the first time with municipal graft and misrule. The esthetic aspects of great

cities where they have great architecture or splendid parks or juxtapositions of luxury and poverty, the antiquated and the brand new, invariably appeal to poets—and a record of this sort of observation and pictorial skill is found in this anthology. But there is a deeper side to a city's life that a great poet sees and voices, coming as he does to the aid of the political reformer with a rallying cry for civic duty.

Yet another contemporary uprising has its reflection in this book. "The New Woman" aspiring for freedom, refusing to be considered a chattel or a plaything, determined to share in civic and ethical movements without as well as within the home, has her spokeswomen, as was to be expected. It is this note that makes Mrs. Marks' (Josephine Preston Peabody) poem so striking, testifying anew that she has entered upon a higher stage of her development and that along with verse that exalts motherhood, faith in God and contentment with the simple joys of mere being there hereafter will come from her pen poetry with a bolder note of combat in behalf of truer social brotherhood, ampler living for women and social democracy. The same note is struck by Olive Dargan, by Angelo Morgan and by Bliss Carman among the men.

Of course the fact that Browning's birth centenary anniversary celebration came last year accounts for the fact

that so many of the contributors to the contest sent in versical estimates of the great Victorian singer. One of them by George Sterling won the second prize, but there are others well worth comparing with his, written by Richard Burton, Witter Bynner, Agnes Lee and Robert Haven Schuller. These tributes are ardent but controlled and self-respecting. The time for foolish uncritical adulation is over. The twentieth century Browningite sees the feet of clay as well as the head of gold of this master.

Of the other great personages who, directly or indirectly, are apostrophized in this collection of verse, it is interesting to find a group as divergent in nativity, historical setting and roles in life as Buddha and Theodore Roosevelt, O. Henry and St. Francis of Assisi, William James and Stonewall Jackson, and Whitman and Emerson.

The awards of this collection go to singers who are of the present rather than of the past generation. Youth triumphs because bursting with the new vitality and radicalism of a new day, "Second Avenue," by Orick Johns, is crude at times in its technique. The Johnsonian ear is defective. But eye and heart are sound, and the moral he sees in the tangled urban life is one that must be obvious to any discerning onlooker. The drift cityward is for good on the whole. Second Avenue may not be paradise, but it is better than an old world ghetto.

The projectors of the magazine, Poetry, and the founders of this annual competition in verse, "an annual exhibition of American poetry," Mr. Earle the compiler

the dignified evocations as the count and the gypsy which they have made in former years. The new artist, Mr. Samperi, lent a low voice of agreeable tone to the music of Fernando.

At the matinee on Saturday, Offenbach's "The Tales of Hoffmann" was sung with the same cast as on the production night. Miss Fisher, Miss Amaden and Mme. Edvina all brought their talents to Edwin in a manner that won the applause of the great audience. Mr. Marcoux and Mr. Clement proved that their power to engage the enthusiastic attention of a matinee audience is as strong as ever. The scenery of Mr. Urban, as on the opening night, was the leading topic of discussion in the intermissions. There are more elements in the color schemes of the new scenic director than are accounted for in the decorative philosophy of even a Saturday afternoon house. There is no such thing as saying that we do not like this or that in the Urban stage settings until we find a better reason for not liking it than the artist has for using it. Nobody has yet pointed out a detail in the four "Hoffmann" pictures that did not have some palpable meaning, that was not associated intimately with plot, character or music.

CECILIA PROGRAM

The Cecilia Society will sing at its concert of Dec. 19 in Symphony hall Verdi's "Te Deum" and Wolf-Ferrari's "Vita Nuova," with Mrs. Caroline Hudson-Alexander, soprano, and Earl Cartwright, baritone, as soloists.

The society will present unaccompanied works at its concert of Feb. 20 in Jordan hall, with Mme. Antoinette Szumowska, pianist, assisting, as follows: "Tenebrae Factae Sunt," Palestrina; "Frühlingsschmerz," Humperdinck; "Sumer is Iumen In," the oldest part song; "On Himalay," "Awake, Awake!" Bantock; "Indian Lullaby," for women's voices; Vogt; "Distant Bells," for women's voices; Mackenzie; "Old Irish Tune," without words, Grainger; "Chanson Joyeuse de Noel, Gevaert; "Joshua," Mousorgsky; "Easter Song," sixteenth century, Plüdemann. All these works except the first three, are indicated on the Cecilia announcements as new to Boston.

At the third concert in Symphony hall on April 17, 1913, Coleridge-Taylor's "Minnehaha" will be sung and Edgar's "The Music Makers" will have its first Boston presentation. The principal soloist will be Mrs. Grace Bonner Williams.

IMPERATOR'S CAPTAIN CERTAIN SHIP COULD DOCK AT THIS PORT

That the Hamburg-American line is intending to be prepared, if necessary, to send its largest steamship, the Imperator, into Boston on her initial voyage across the Atlantic next April is evidenced in the visit to this port of Captain Ruser, lately relieved of command of the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria to prepare for his new office as captain of the Imperator. The new 35-foot channel and condition of the harbor in other respects were thoroughly inspected by Captain Ruser in company with Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors of the port.

Though the Imperator is expected to draw about 36 feet, Captain Ruser expressed himself as satisfied that she could be brought into Boston at any time after half tide with the channels in their present condition, providing the outer channel from President Roads through Broad sound was marked with additional buoys.

Chairman Bancroft said: "While too much significance should not be attached to Captain Ruser's visit to Boston, it is certainly true that the Hamburg-American line is confronted with a difficult situation in New York. The Imperator is expected to make her

NEW BOOKS

"Pride of War"—From the Swedish of Gustaf Janson. Boston. Little, Brown & Co.

"Ecce Deus"—William Benjamin Smith. Chicago. Open Court Publishing Company.

"A Political Primer for the New Voter"—Bessie Beatty. San Francisco. Whitaker & Ray-Wiggins Co.

"The Palace of the Night"—Sarah Roberts Wallbaum.

"Essentials in Journalism"—H. F. Harrington and T. T. Frankenberg. Boston. Ginn & Co.

calls it, have done a very real service to the American guild of authors.

As a matter of record, he is said that the sum of \$1000 given by an unnamed patron of the muse was awarded by Judges Braithwaite, Wheeler and Earle in the following proportions: \$500 to Orrick Johns of St. Louis for a poem entitled "Second Avenue," and \$250 each to T. A. Daly of Philadelphia and George Sterling of Carmel-by-the-Sea, Cal., for poems "To a Thrush," and "An Ode for the Centenary of the Birth of Robert Browning." Mr. Braithwaite, who headed the list of judges, is a compiler of anthologies and has had considerable experience in appraising verse. Mr. Wheeler, as a former editor of the Literary Digest and as present editor of Current Literature, also has given more than ordinary attention to poetry as a medium of expressing contemporary social aspirations.

What the Germans call a Festschrift, or congratulatory volume, made up of scholarly essays by eminent students of Semitic languages and comparative religion has been compiled and published by the former pupils and many friends of Prof. Crawford Toy of Harvard University.

Talk at Yale is rife concerning the advisability of reestablishing the "Lit" as a sound and flourishing organ of the university's literary output.

Attention has recently been concentrated on the taste in book collecting shown by an American inventor and maker of printing presses, Mr. Hoe, whose accumulated spoil recently brought in American auction rooms nearly \$2,000,000 for his heirs. Soon the splendid collection of first editions, fine bindings, MSS., and works of art made by a Fall River textile mill king, M. C. D. Boyden, will come on the market.

When the directors from Hamburg were in Boston last month they asked many questions, indicating that they were considering the possibility of being forced to send the Imperator here, and Captain Ruser's personal inspection of the channels shows that they still have the matter very much in mind.

SENATOR TINKHAM URGES NEW LAW FOR CONTROL OF DEPOSITS

George Holden Tinkham of Boston, in a letter to Congressman A. J. Pujo, chairman of the congressional committee investigating the so-called money trust, urges the committee to recommend national legislation to curb the control of vast deposits in national banks and trust companies.

Senator Tinkham was chairman of the committee on banks and banking in the last Legislature. He says:

"The recommendation on page 81 of the 1911 report of the comptroller of the currency is as follows: 'It is recommended that the taking or accepting of money or other valuable things from a borrower by any officer of a national bank for his own personal use as a reward, inducement or consideration for obtaining the loan from the bank of which he is such officer shall be made an offense and punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary.' In a letter to me, dated April 13 last, the comptroller of the currency stated that the word 'officer' was meant to include directors.

"The very banking houses, through stock ownership and official management, are the same persons, interests and groups of individuals that own, dominate or control large corporate enterprises.

"Upon careful investigation I have come to the conclusion that their success over others in the same line of business is, in part, because of their control over the public funds in public depositories—the national banks and trust companies—and that their direction of the operation of these banks and trust companies in the purchase and sale of securities and loans of money have been used to further the enterprises and increase the profits of these groups of individuals from such transactions and to augment their power over the finances of the community, and to control, in part, the money and exchange security markets, and tends to prevent competition with the enterprises in which they are interested to the detriment of the general public.

"The same situation, I understand, although in a more acute form, exists in New York city.

"In accordance with House resolution 405, under which your committee is acting, sec. F, page 5, it seems to me that any legislation suggested by your committee should contain a recommendation of a bill forbidding officers or directors of any national bank receiving, directly or indirectly, any commission, fee or consideration for or on account of any loan, purchase, sale, payment, exchange or transaction made by the national bank of which they are directors, which is the law in relation to directors of insurance companies in both New York and Massachusetts."

LITERARY NOTES

Hardly has the second volume of Monypenny's "Life of Benjamin Disraeli" appeared when the biographer passes away. A series of delays and obstacles to production of a reliable, complete biography of this romantic and unique figure in British history has had another chapter added to it.

Another series of essays by W. B. Yeats, called "The Cutting of an Agate," gathers up his thought on issues of art, Irish nationalism and themes in which his interest is keen.

Volumes in the admirable Loeb classical library, edited by competent Continental, British and American classical scholars, and issued at a reasonable price, are coming forth with promptness. The English translations accompanying a well edited and up-to-date text are by men conspicuous for virility and aptness in style.

What the Germans call a Festschrift, or congratulatory volume, made up of scholarly essays by eminent students of Semitic languages and comparative religion has been compiled and published by the former pupils and many friends of Prof. Crawford Toy of Harvard University.

Talk at Yale is rife concerning the advisability of reestablishing the "Lit" as a sound and flourishing organ of the university's literary output.

Attention has recently been concentrated on the taste in book collecting shown by an American inventor and maker of printing presses, Mr. Hoe, whose accumulated spoil recently brought in American auction rooms nearly \$2,000,000 for his heirs. Soon the splendid collection of first editions, fine bindings, MSS., and works of art made by a Fall River textile mill king, M. C. D. Boyden, will come on the market.

When the directors from Hamburg were in Boston last month they asked many questions, indicating that they were considering the possibility of being forced to send the Imperator here, and Captain Ruser's personal inspection of the channels shows that they still have the matter very much in mind.

A PRICE CONCESSION OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO MEN

SUITS
\$16.00



SUITS
\$21.00

You never had such a splendid choice of SUITS as we offer you Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday at \$16.00 and \$21.00.

Take \$16.00 suits for example—hundreds to choose from. In the most seasonable and exclusive materials, colorings and styles. They are easily and visibly worth a full 30% more.

At \$21.00 there is absolute luxury. Every suit at this price radiates that sure style that individualizes Benjamin clothes. Almost any tailor would hesitate to duplicate them, even for \$15.

Whether you choose a Vanderbilt, Gotham, Knickerbocker or Standard model you may rest assured of their absolute correctness.

Knox Hats Fine Furnishings Shirts to Order

Richardson's 388 Washington Street

PRACTICAL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

A Timely Special Value in
A Regular 2.50
Black Mesh Veil
at 98c each

These beautifully made veils are very popular this season—on account of their fine quality, smart appearance and excellent serviceability. At such a reduction they are a most exceptional value.

Veils and Veilings—Street Floor, Main Store.

Jordan Marsh Company

The Store of Largest Holiday Assortments.

New Financial and Banking Bill Explained by Its Sponsor

First Authorize National Banks to Do Savings and Trust Business and to Adopt Canadian Bank Note System, Says the Hon. Charles Newell Fowler

EXPERT WARNS AGAINST NEGLECT

IMPORTANT changes in the financial laws of the United States have been worked out in a comprehensive way by the Hon. Charles Newell Fowler of Elizabeth, N. J. They will be presented in Congress within a short time through the agency of a carefully drafted bill, the purport of which is today explained by Mr. Fowler in the accompanying detailed statement to the Monitor.

Mr. Fowler, during his career in the House of Representatives, came to be recognized as a specialist on the subject of banking. But in this, as in other matters he was an independent investigator, and not under the domination of financial influences powerful in shaping the bills reported to the House and Senate. For his general "insurgency" against the Aldrich-Cannon group he was made to suffer as backer of thoroughly wrought out and public-spirited fiscal legislation. The practical defeat of the Aldrich plan, the altered political atmosphere of the country and of Washington, and the inherent merits of his proposals have renewed attention to his theories, and though not in Congress now, he is likely to have considerable influence in shaping the course of events there.

"From Feb. 25, 1863, down to this hour, a period of almost 50 years—50 years on Feb. 25, 1913—there has not been a single amendment to the national bank act worth mentioning. We have dotted an i and crossed a t here and there, and that is all. Actual changes have made absolutely none.

"Commercially speaking, this has been the most marvelous period in the history of the human race, and the most surprising and surpassing period of this most marvelous period are the years from 1890 to 1912.

"Mulhall, the English statistician, states that the banking resources of the world in 1890 were a little less than \$17,000,000,000, of which the United States furnished a little less than \$7,000,000,000, or 40 per cent, or two fifths of the banking power of the commercial world.

U. S. Banking 45 Per Cent

"Today the banking power of the world is estimated to be approximately \$55,000,000,000, of which our part is \$25,000,000,000, or more than 45 per cent, or nearly one half the banking power of the entire world.

"Our banking resources have increased during the four years preceding July 14, 1912, by \$5,403,000,000, or we have gained in the last four years almost as much in our banking resources as we had accumulated from the settlement of this continent in 1607, during 283 years down to 1890, when our banking resources were \$5,403,000,000.

"We now have more than 25,000 banking institutions in the United States, with resources aggregating more than \$25,000,000,000.

"Any business expressed in these stupendous figures, and involving every dollar of our capital, both the commercial and our vast investment funds, and every day's labor from ocean to ocean, and from Canada to the gulf, ought to be commanding most serious attention on the part of every intelligent and patriotic man. This is more especially so when we look into the present situation and discover upon what dangerous ground we stand, and how imminent a commercial explosion is, and that our very prosperity at the present time is our greatest peril. Indeed, that as our prosperity comes on space, with equal certainty are we moving onward toward a commercial cataclysm.

"Since we have just passed a more or less critical stage, it may be well to call attention to the fact that any single, untoward incident of any great importance during the fall might have produced a business tragedy, even so soon after the commercial earthquake of 1907, which hardly left a single brick undisturbed in the edifice of the most prosperous time in the history of this or any other country.

Is "No System at All"

"What a remarkable financial system we must have! The fact is that we have no system at all. Like Topsy, in 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' it 'just grew up,' and here it is:

"The national banks have been confined from the outset to a single kind or phase of banking, properly known as commercial banking. This was practically all there was in the way of banking in the United States in 1863, except the mutual savings banks, of which there are today 630 in the whole country. It's a most remarkable fact that only 31 of these are west of Buffalo.

"There are 1292 stock savings banks, with \$76,000,000 of capital, owing individual deposits of \$842,000,000. There are 13,381 state banks, with \$459,000,000 of capital, owing individual deposits of \$2,912,000,000, with \$250,000,000 additional liabilities. There are 1410 loan and trust companies, with \$419,000,000 capital, owing individual deposits of \$3,674,000,000, with \$450,000,000 additional liabilities.

"Here are 16,000 stock savings banks, state banks and trust companies, with \$904,000,000 capital, owing individual deposits of \$7,428,000,000. These do not include 1071 private banks reporting to the comptroller of the currency, nor the mutual savings banks, which brings the total number up to 17,804 and the individual deposits up to \$11,108,000,000.

"This vast business has grown up out of the national banking system simply because the national banks could not, but these other institutions could develop along natural lines of business progress.

"When we behold the malformation of banking as now carried on in this country in the struggle of the various institutions to adjust themselves to these new conditions, and to take advantage of all the opportunities in modern business, we are reminded of the crooked, twisted and sadly knotted tree trunk that has

Expert Who Requests Legislation Embraced in New Banking Bill



CHARLES NEWELL FOWLER

grown up between huge rocks that stand in the way of an upright and symmetrical development; these huge boulders and rocks are the obsolete laws on the statute books, our ignorance, selfishness, prejudice, political cowardice and demagoguery.

"Notwithstanding these obstacles, however, there is no kind of banking that the national banks are not doing in some way or other. Of the 7397 national banks, nearly half of them, 3039, are now doing a regular savings bank business, without any express authority of law, and 2,340, 226 depositors have deposited with out national banks \$659,500,000.

"Who is there who does not know that either downstairs in the same building or upstairs in the same building or around the corner in some other building, with the back ends adjoining, many, if not all the national banks, have attachments where they are carrying on savings bank business, and the trust company business. Under state charters, national banks are under national supervision, while the state banks and trust companies owned by them are under state supervision, if any at all.

Effective Control Lacking

"Banking in the United States today consists of four distinct economic functions, and our great danger lies in the fact that there is no harmonious development and unification that we can call a system under one influence and control. This is absolutely necessary for the safety of banking and commerce at home, and the protection of our reserves, especially against adverse influences in unfavorable times from abroad.

"Banking in the United States consists:

"First, of a commercial business; that is a business in the production and distribution of consumable commodities.

"Second, of the savings bank business where deposits should move naturally and automatically into investments, bonds and real estate loans, at least very largely.

"Third, of the trust company business which is now being carried on in every nook and corner of the country by institutions having \$25,000 capital, or \$10,000,000, as the case may be, and covers every kind of trust from large estates and railway mortgages to agencies of every sort.

"Fourth, of the note issuing business which is nothing but another form of the commercial business, expressed in deposits subject to check.

"This is true because a bank note does not differ in any way from a deposit subject to check except that a note passes without indorsement while a check requires an indorsement. This is beautifully illustrated by the daily redemption of the Canadian bank notes side by side with the checks drawn upon the same banks. There is a slight difference in the life of the bank notes and the life of the checks, simply because the notes are held in the pockets of the people, or in the tills of the stores for a time. The average life of the Canadian

bank note is only 30 days, while that of the Scotch bank note is only 18 days.

Name First Reform Needed

"The first reform then that is absolutely essential is to give to all national banks the power to do what the people want them to do in the natural course of business. The people want the banks to serve them, that is meet the requirements of banking as it exists today.

"In short then the reform is this:

"First—Authorize and empower the national banks to do in addition to a commercial business, a savings bank business, regularly and directly, not indirectly, nor irregularly, as they are now doing, and so bring all of their business under national supervision instead of compelling them to do a double-headed business of which a part is left under state supervision, or probably no supervision.

"Second—Authorize and empower the national banks to do a trust company business directly and regularly, instead of indirectly and irregularly through some other corporation that they control by holding the stock of such other corporation in their treasury, while the trust company is under some state supervision, or no supervision whatever.

"Third—Allow the national banks to adopt the Canadian bank note system, and end by the simplest process currency stringency and so-called money panics; you hear nothing of this sort in Canada. This can be done by simply erasing that barbaric superscription now found upon the upper left hand corner of our present bank note, which reads as follows: 'This note is secured by government bonds or other securities.'

"These things being done, we will then have a consistent, perfected bank unit in the United States doing all the business of the modern bank in a direct and regular way, that is: A commercial business, a savings business, a trust business, a note issue business.

Active Capital Separate

"This having been done, the law should then compel the separation and complete segregation of all these various accounts as they are all distinct in their nature or character, economically speaking. Part of them are active capital, and belong to the commercial fund of the country, while the others are passive capital, and belong to the investment fund of the country.

"So great would be the advantages of the national banking system, if this were done, that hardly a bank in the United States could afford to remain outside of it. Order would come out of chaos, both economically and administratively.

"It may be objected by some self-satisfied, selfish, ignorant and unpatriotic banker, who is doing all of these things now in some way with ample or even more than satisfactory profits, that the combination of these different forms of the banking business is theoretically wrong. But let it be distinctly understood and observed, and remembered, that we are not dealing with a theory now. Nor are we organizing something new. We are dealing with an actual, serious and most dangerous fact, and that is that the banks of the country are now doing all the things in a conglomerate way, largely unsupervised and uncontrolled.

"Our unit of banking, the individual, independent bank should have its parts co-ordinated, unified and brought into a system, and under one common supervision and control. That supervision should not be political, but should be a supervision of the banks by the banks in the interest of the people and the banks themselves.

Reserves Insufficient

"Now I presume there are those who will inquire why we are dealing with a dangerous fact. It is this, first, the national banks are carrying cash reserves amounting to 17 per cent. The reserves of all the other banks amount to only 5 per cent, and excluding the mutual savings banks, the reserves of all the remaining banks amount to only 7 per cent. The cash reserves of the banks of the United States should under no circumstances fall below 15 per cent, and under some circumstances they should amount to at least 30 per cent. Second, the reserves, such as they are, are all broken up, into small fragments, and scattered broadcast over the land.

"The result is that our reserves lack the element of true reserves, and are robbed of their efficiency, which is essential to commercial safety. The highest degree of efficiency and utility of reserves can only be secured by a centralization of about 50 per cent of our cash reserves, or say 10 per cent of our individual deposits, and say 5 per cent of our time deposits or savings accounts. In this way, we shall centralize and mobilize about \$1,250,000,000 of our gold, which now exceeds \$1,800,000,000.

"It will be observed that the reform here proposed is in perfect accord with the evolution of all our Anglo-Saxon law. It is merely putting into statutory form the present universal practices of the country which have grown up as a result of those new conditions which are peculiar to ourselves, and compelling conformity with those great economic laws that cannot be violated or disregarded without suffering the consequent penalty. Again it is the only way that each bank can be compelled to carry its share of the burden of our commerce, and furnish its share of insurance to the business interests of the country, so far as sufficient and uniform reserves will do it.

"The second great reform that is essential is also in perfect harmony and accord with the most approved practices of the banking world.

The Hon. Charles Newell Fowler, whose statement with reference to proposed financial legislation is presented in full on this page, is a native of Lena, Ill., who got his college training at Yale, took his law degree at the Chicago law school in 1878, and later became a banker, making his home in Elizabeth, N. J., where he now resides. He was a member of Congress from 1895 to 1903, representing the eighth New Jersey district, and from 1903 to 1911 for the fifth district of that state. For a considerable part of this time he was chairman of the committee on banks and banking. He was member-at-large of the Republican state committee of New Jersey from 1898 till 1907.

cord with the most approved practices of the banking world.

"It will be noticed that here, too, a method or system from approved practices has grown up, not only without the sanction of law, but in part actually in defiance of law. I refer to the fact:

"First—That there is no law in any state authorizing the organization of the clearing house, and yet there are over 250 of them in the United States.

"Second—That there is no law authorizing any clearing house committee to examine the banks composing it. But in 20 cities at least the clearing houses are not only examining their own members but go even further than that and insist that no bank shall clear through any clearing house bank which does not submit to an examination by the examiner appointed by the clearing house. This has been found essential to the safety of the banking system in these cities; but is no more essential in these 20 cities than in 500 or 1000 other cities; in fact, essential throughout, and all over every state of the Union. This has come to be an established practice, and is being taken up gradually, but rapidly, all over the United States, and yet there is no law whatever that suggests it, authorizes it, or by implication justifies it.

"Third—With the consent and approval of public officials, both state and national, but without authority of law, the banks of many of our clearing houses are carrying at all times a large part of their reserves at their clearing houses for their convenience and as an aid to commerce. Undoubtedly they are doing just what they should do. It is stated upon high authority that the amount of reserves that are now centralized and mobilized at the clearing houses today will exceed \$200,000,000. This practice is the result of experience, not only in the times of panic, such as 1893 and 1907, but also for the daily needs of their gigantic transactions.

Clearing House Second Unit

"Fourth—In like manner, not only without law, but actually in defiance of law, these self-contained, self-centered, self-governing clearing houses, whenever necessity calls for it, very wisely and properly issue a true credit currency, in principle, at least in the form of clearing house certificates which serve all the purposes of legal currency itself. They are issued in \$1 certificates, \$2 certificates, \$5 certificates, \$10 certificates, \$20 certificates, \$50 certificates, \$100 certificates, and on up to as many or more millions. All this is done not only without the authority of law, but in one case in actual defiance of law.

"Here then again we have purely as a result of evolution in modern American banking the second naturally developed unit, the clearing house, by combining, coordinating and unifying all the banks, or simple units, coming within its jurisdiction. They exist without law and operate without law, and in one part, as I have just said actually in defiance of law.

"This clearing house unit consists of the following elements: Financial center with 100 banks, clearing house committee (without law), clearing house examiner (without law), clearing house reserves (without law), clearing house certificates (in defiance of law).

"Banks' council" corresponds to "clearing house committee."

"Board of control" corresponds to "clearing house examiner."

"A true bank credit currency" corresponds to "clearing house certificates" (which are a credit currency).

"If this system has been the means of purging the banks coming within its influence and jurisdiction and strengthening the situation, wherever adopted, and if no city where it has been in practice, of which there are now more than 20, would not give it up, let any man say why this safe principle should not be extended until every bank in the United States is brought within its beneficial influence. However, this result can only be attained by having a uniform and truly national banking system.

Banks Would Benefit

"As was pointed out only a moment ago, that if the national banking powers mentioned are granted to the national banks, no bank can afford to remain outside of the system, because the advantages gained by going into it are so great.

"However, if there are those bankers, who by running double-headed institutions believe that they cannot then do some things that they are now doing, and which they, therefore, probably should not do, should undertake to argue that banking cannot be brought under national supervision and control, let them consider the following facts:

"First—That the United States government put a tax of 10 per cent upon

all state bank notes and that they went out of existence. Of course, it is true they were suffocated. But would any one go back to the days when they had to pay exchange upon a bank note every time you crossed a state line? Would anybody take a step that would substitute a local currency for a national currency of uniform character and quality? Let every antagonist mark this, and remember it well that the same power that put a tax of 10 per cent upon bank note issues can also put a tax of 10 per cent upon deposits for any one of a number of good reasons, for example: It could and should impose such a tax, if necessary, to compel all the banks of the country to carry their part of the commercial burden in the shape of equal and adequate reserve.

"Second—Can any one give a single reason, valid reason, why the postal savings bank was made a national institution that would not apply with equal, if not greater force, to the \$17,000,000,000 individual deposits of which \$6,480,000,000 are savings?

Banking Interstate Commerce

"Third—Can any one deny that it is interstate commerce, to ship millions, yes billions upon billions of promissory notes, or so-called commercial paper, from one



Diagram illustrating district system of bank organization to give stability in commercial zones

state to another by express, mail or freight? Will any one deny that promissory notes are property? Will any one assert that shipping promissory notes differs in the slightest degree from shipping eggs, apples, potatoes, cotton, grain or live stock on the ground that promissory notes are not property, but that eggs, apples, potatoes, cotton, grain and livestock are property?

"Will any one deny that the same power that passed the 'food and drugs act,' giving the government power to stop the use of poisons in medicines and food, the 'insecticide act,' giving the government power to kill bad bugs, the 'plant quarantine act,' giving the government the right to stop lice from traveling across the state line, the 'meat inspection act,' giving the government power to insist upon dressed meat; the 'livestock quarantine act,' giving the government the right to prevent a man from driving his cattle under certain conditions over a state line; the '28-hour law,' giving the government the right to treat cattle humanely; the 'employers' liability act,' the 'safety' appliance act,' the 'hours of service act,' the act regulating the transportation of explosives; all any one deny, I say, that the same power that passed all these acts cannot be exercised to protect 47 states in the Union against such bank practices in the 48 states, as will at any moment throw the entire country into a panic and destroy all public confidence in our banks and living in its wake the destruction of credit and property values?

"These 15 men so selected constitute the 'bankers' council,' and bear identically the same relation to the whole commercial zone as the clearing house committee bears to the financial center of the zone.

"Second—The 100 bankers of each district then proceed to select and elect a banker, as a member of the board of control, or seven in all, whose duty will be, among other things, to examine the banks of the entire zone precisely as the clearinghouse bank examiner examines the banks of the clearing house of the financial center; provided, however, that the district from which the bankers' council have selected their president shall accept such president as their member of the board of control.

"Let us assume that this 7 per cent of their deposits and 7 per cent of the notes issued amount to \$100,000,000, which will be the central or economic reserve of the commercial zone and be under the control and management of the board of control.

"Let us assume that this 7 per cent of their deposits and 7 per cent of the notes issued amount to \$100,000,000, which will be the central or economic reserve of the commercial zone and be under the control and management of the board of control.

"You will recall that the bankers' council which bears the same relation to the commercial zone that the clearinghouse committee bears to the financial center of the zone was composed of seven business men and seven bankers, who selected their own president. These 15 men will select a representative from their respective zones. So that we shall have a board of directors representing the 30 commercial zones directly and not indirectly. Each zone will be represented alternately by a business man and a banker; so that the board at Washington would always consist of 15 business men and 15 bankers; the business interests and banking interests equally, the inside and outside of the bank counter; the depositors and the banks or the trustees of the depositors.

"The next logical and necessary step is a national central gold reserve if we hope to prevent our gold leaving us at the will of foreigners, and also if we hope to serve the whole nation, just as the clearing house is serving its members today, and as the commercial zone shall be able to serve all of its members, when it has been once organized. Therefore, as a sequel to the organization of the commercial zones, say 30 of them in the United States, they in turn will all unite their gold in one great central gold reserve, which will amount to approximately \$1,250,000,000, and we should then have 'the American reserve bank.' The amount of gold held by the institution would be twice that held by any other in the world, and would be under the control of a board of directors, I have just hastily described; I have used and propose the name 'American Reserve Bank,' because we are known the world over as 'the Americans,' and, therefore, I think it peculiarly fit to use the name 'American Reserve Bank.'

These Reforms Accomplished, Authority Asserts, Country Will Have Consistent, Perfected Bank Unit Doing All Business of Modern Bank in Direct Way

CONTROL IS DIVIDED AND UNCERTAIN

mand, protection, and demand it now. Unless I misunderstand the present temper of the American people, they will now demand that their interests be protected, and that they be protected against the always impending dangers growing out of the present conglomerate condition of the banking business.

"I assert that this end can only be achieved by extending the same organization which many of the larger cities have already adopted to all the natural financial centers of the country and include with them all the territory naturally tributary to such centers; in other words that we should now extend the same organization to every commercial zone of the country of which these natural financial centers are the dominating commercial cities.

"This diagram will indicate more forcibly just what I mean than words can convey.

"The straight lines are drawn from some center in a city arbitrarily, and purposely so, in order to eliminate all political machinations and gerrymandering in forming the districts for any reason that may arise from time to time. They are so drawn as to divide the whole number of banks in the entire commercial zone into seven equal districts. That is, if there should be 700 banks in the commercial zone there would be 100 banks in each district.

"The 100 banks in each district organize in precisely the same way, and as follows:

"First—Upon coming together the 100 banks of District No. 1 proceed to organize formally by electing a president and secretary. Then they select and elect their portion of the 'bankers' council' of the whole zone, which corresponds exactly to the clearing house committee of the financial center.

"The 100 bankers of each district elect one banker and one business man from the respective districts, or seven bankers and seven business men, or 14 in all, and the 14 so selected then proceed to select and elect their president, who shall not be one of the 14 so selected by the bankers of the several districts.

"These 15 men so selected constitute the 'bankers' council,' and bear identically the same relation to the whole commercial zone as the clearing house committee bears to the financial center of the zone.

"Second—The 100 bankers of each district then proceed to select and elect a banker, as a member of the board of control, or seven in all, whose duty will be, among other things, to examine the banks of the entire zone precisely as the clearinghouse bank examiner examines the banks of the clearing house of the financial center; provided, however, that the district from which the bankers' council have selected their president shall accept such president as their member of the board of control.

"Let us assume that this 7 per cent of their deposits and 7 per cent of the notes issued amount to \$100,000,000, which will be the central or economic reserve of the commercial zone and be under the control and management of the board of control.

"Let us assume that this 7 per cent of their deposits and 7 per cent of the notes issued amount to \$100,000,000, which will be the central or economic reserve of the commercial zone and be under the control and management of the board of control.

"Let us assume that this 7 per cent of their deposits and 7 per cent of the notes issued amount to \$100,000,000, which will be the central or economic reserve of the commercial zone and be under the control and management of the board of control.

"Let us assume that this 7 per cent of their deposits and 7 per cent of the notes issued amount to \$100,000,000, which will be the central or economic reserve of the commercial zone and be under the control and management of the board of control.

Central Gold Reserve Need

"The next logical and necessary step is a national central gold reserve if we hope to prevent our gold leaving us at the will of foreigners, and also if we hope to serve the whole nation, just as the clearing house is serving its members today, and as the commercial zone shall be able to serve all of its members, when it has been once organized. Therefore, as a sequel to the organization of the commercial zones, say 30 of them in the United States, they in turn will all unite their gold in one great central gold reserve, which will amount to approximately \$1,250,000,000, and we should then have 'the American reserve bank.' The amount of gold held by the institution would be twice that held by any other in the world, and would be under the control of a board of directors, I have just hastily described; I have used and propose the name 'American Reserve Bank,' because we are known the world over as 'the Americans,' and, therefore, I think it peculiarly fit to use the name 'American Reserve Bank.'

"This institution, with the specific powers granted to the individual banks as outlined, will be able not only to protect each individual bank, but to protect the reserves of all the banks, that is, the reserves of the United States against the drafts of the world, precisely as the Bank of England protects her gold, or adds to it by a rate of discount; that is, by fixing a price for the use of gold.

"Though not directly related mechanically to a banking system, as that word is commonly used, nevertheless economically a part of this great question is a land credit bank. If considered in this same connection, the distinct difference between the two, and the peculiar functions of each, may possibly be kept more clearly in view, than if treated or disposed of separately.

Land Credit Bank Planned

"Such an institution as a 'national land credit bank' will in time, and at no very distant day, become second only to that greater piece of machinery, called our banking system, both in its usefulness and extent, if it is conceived in its proper relation to commerce, and in no way permitted to enter that field, but is confined strictly to its own economic function, the field of investment, or the use of that enormous fund which is constantly accumulating, and seeking some fixed and permanent form of income.

"For this reason I have added to the financial and banking system I have proposed a complete organization of a 'land credit bank,' national in scope in order that the farmers of the United States may find an avenue which will lead to just as cheap capital for them as can be obtained for any other purpose. Indeed, it should not cost them more than 5 per cent, and possibly in time they might reach a 4½ per cent basis, considering what they have to offer, and the way in which it will be offered, being under the auspices of a national organization, and under national supervision.

"At this juncture I would not take any step looking to temporizing with the question of a financial and banking system for the United States, but I would much rather bide our time and perfect our plan, confident that when we do act we shall have solved this question from our own point of view. We have developed here conditions which are peculiar to ourselves, and our legislation should recognize the practices we have adopted as a result of our own experiences. But, on the other hand, we must, I might say, bring these practices into perfect and complete harmony with those great fundamental economic laws that will always lay a heavy tribute upon us for every violation.

"Let us remember that natural law is the most jealous sovereign of her rights and always enforces her penalties without reprieve or requiring.

"Nor should we forget this—indeed, we must remember it—that banking legislation is entirely different in one respect from all other forms of legislation: it is practically impossible to amend in any way a banking system unless it is actually so bad as to be impossible to endure; such is our situation today, and such the German system is coming to be and will soon be unless they change it vitally. Our work, therefore, should be broad, thorough and complete. A mere piece of patchwork, just so that we can get along, is out of the question.

Aldrich Plan Condemned

"The only seemingly good defense that could be made of the Aldrich scheme was that it could not be worse than what we had. The fact is that it would have proved in the end a hundredfold worse than what we have, because it would have driven our gold out of the country

(Continued on page seven, column one)

Last Session of the Sixty-Second Congress Opens

(Continued from page one)

tural schools, and the resolution for a constitutional amendment limiting a President to a single term of six years. These measures all have been debated before both houses and have reached the point where action of some kind upon them is expected.

Even the routine appropriation bills will not be interesting. There is certain to be a sharp revival of last session's contest between the "big navy" and the "little navy" advocates over the battleship appropriations for the coming year. A still greater contest is promised over the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, which will contain allowances for the support of the commerce court.

In the tangle at the end of the last session, to avoid the President's veto, a compromise was reached by which Congress voted money to carry the court only till March 4.

The House committee on appropriations has just returned from a trip to the Canal Zone, and will report the last heavy appropriation for the almost completed canal. Representative Thelus W. Sims of Tennessee is planning to reopen the contest against free tolls by moving the repeal of that provision in the Panama act.

Somewhat connected with the naval program is the public buildings bill which will pass the House, carrying appropriations of about \$25,000,000. A rivers and harbors bill of \$57,000,000 will also be sent to the Senate.

Another lively contest is promised over the Dillingham immigration bill, which has already passed the Senate. The measure contains provisions restricting the immigration of aliens, and opponents of the provision, like Judge Goldfogle of New York and Mr. Sabath of Illinois, have managed, so far, to block it in the House committee on immigration. Representative Burnett of Alabama will try to bring the measure out, retaining its restrictions.

Andrew Carnegie's offer to pension former Presidents and their widows centers much interest on the proposal of Representative Burleson of Texas to make former Presidents life members of the House, as representatives-at-large of the people. As a member of the committee on appropriations, he will probably succeed in inserting his provision in some form in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill.

NEW FINANCIAL AND BANKING BILL EXPLAINED BY ITS SPONSOR

(Continued from page six)

and left us practically upon the sands of paper money. Economically, it was absolutely the worst, the most dangerous proposal that has been seriously considered in this country in the last half of a century, with two single exceptions. First, an unlimited issue of legal tender government notes; second, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

"On March 29, 1910, I stated in the last speech that I made in the House of Representatives in commenting on the German system, while comparing it with that of England and France, that the German system was so weak that Germany would be compelled to declare her notes a legal tender upon the very first intimation of war. Within 15 months from that time, when war seemed probable with France, Germany did declare her bank notes a legal tender. When you recall the fact that the Imperial Bank carries only 33 per cent gold reserve against her note issue, and that there is only \$2.93 of gold per capita in Germany, you can realize how dangerous such a proposal is. It is fiat money, pure and simple, and fiat money is an economic lie. It was this diluted stuff, this fiat money, that the Aldrich scheme proposed to put into our reserves. Gold is its standard of value; gold is our standard of value, and nothing but gold should be a legal tender, either in Germany or in the United States. Nor should anything else be considered fit for bank resources.

"On Jan. 20, 1912, I stated at the Republican Club in New York that during the 10 years from 1900 to 1910, while France had accumulated \$300,000,000 of gold, Russia \$200,000,000, and we had accumulated \$1,100,000,000, Germany had accumulated just one tenth as much as she should, or only \$40,000,000. This was due entirely to her banking system. I then stated that she should have accumulated at least \$400,000,000 because of the great expansion of her trade, and that her condition was most perilous. She was then buying gold through her very largest banks, those having resources amounting to \$500,000,000, in any and every part of the world where she could find it, paying from 10 to 20 per cent interest. Within 60 days from that time the German Emperor was reported to have asked Herr Havenstein, the president of the Imperial Bank, whether Germany was in such a financial position as to carry on a war with a first-class power.

German System Cited

"When told by Havenstein that she was not, the Emperor is reported to have said: 'I do not want that answer to that question, when I ask it again.' Immediately, the president of the Imperial Bank called the managers of the 30 great banks together and demanded that they collect and carry a reserve of 15 per cent against their liabilities. This they said meant the accumulation of \$250,000,000 more gold. If you add the \$40,000,000 they accumulated during

and raise the subject on the floor. The opinion is expressed that some kind of provision for former Presidents will probably emerge from the resulting discussion.

Meanwhile work of the most important kind will be going on in two committees of the House. The ways and means committee, under Chairman Underwood, will meet at the end of next week and map out hearings preliminary to the revision of the tariff at the extra session. These will be continued at intervals as particular schedules are taken up, and the belief is that a number of the tariff bills—not far different from those that have already passed the Democratic House—will be ready for report when the extra session convenes.

Of importance second only to the work of the ways and means committee will be sessions of the House committee on banking and currency. One sub-committee, under Chairman Pujo, will hold hearings and report on the alleged money trust. Another sub-committee, under Carter Glass of Virginia, is already at work on currency reform. His sub-committee—probably indicating the sentiment of the full committee—will be ready to report early in the extra session.

The organization of the ways and means committee for the special session of the Sixty-third Congress, is already attracting attention among incoming members of the House. There will be nine vacancies on it after March 4, and there will be many candidates for these openings. The Democratic vacancies will be caused by the election of Ollie M. James of Kentucky and William Hughes of New Jersey to the United States Senate, and the retirement from Congress on March 4 of Choice B. Randall of Texas and William G. Brantley of Georgia. The five Republican vacancies will be caused by the retirement of John Dalzell of Pennsylvania, Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, Ebenezer J. Hill of Connecticut, James C. Needham of California, and Nicholas Longworth of Ohio.

Only two Republican members of the committee—Serenio E. Payne of New York and Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan—were re-elected. Both are staunch protectionists. Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and Ohio, three of the states which are strong in their demands for protection, will lose representation on the committee unless members from those states are selected to fill the vacancies caused by the retirement of Messrs. Dalzell, McCall, and Longworth.

those 10 years, to the \$250,000,000 demanded by Havenstein, you have about \$300,000,000 as a minimum. I now assert that I was nearer right when I said that they should have accumulated \$400,000,000. Since then I am informed that a commission appointed to revise the German banking system has reported in accordance with Havenstein's demand, that the banks should proceed to collect and carry their own reserve, confirming precisely the principle that I have contended for for years with regard to the banks of our own country.

"Notwithstanding these facts, the so-called Aldrich scheme literally and slavishly copied and transferred to this country the German banking system. In my speech at the Republican Club on Jan. 20, 1912, I asserted that the adoption of the plan would drive one half of the gold we now have out of the country, and that if we pursued a correct policy during the next 10 years we would have somewhere between \$3,000,000,000 and \$3,500,000,000 in gold in this country, but the proposed scheme would put the German law into operation, and that at the end of that time we would have not to exceed \$1,250,000,000 and that it would probably be considerably less. Let us settle once for all that since our standard of value is gold, that gold and nothing but gold should be a legal tender, and that gold and nothing but gold should finally become our sole bank reserve.

"The Aldrich scheme was, administratively speaking, in my candid judgment, the most colossal conspiracy that has been conceived and concocted by any political party since the discovery of the continent. But it was so cunningly wrought out, so cleverly devised, that it deceived even the very elect, and that was the intention. The result was that thousands upon thousands of our very best men were temporarily misled by it, but gradually they have penetrated the veil, comprehended its purpose and now in some degree appreciate what the result must necessarily have been.

"The hand of the man whose name it bore could be seen at every turn by those who were familiar with the legend of Nelsun W. Aldrich.

Study Is Urged

"I have referred to this matter here by way of caution, and for the purpose of impressing upon the American people the very great importance of patience and thorough study.

"Never before in the history of this republic, from the adoption of the constitution down to this hour, has more serious business been presented for a thorough investigation, careful consideration and deliberate judgment of the American people than the adoption of a financial and banking system.

"We must not be satisfied with something that we think or hope would be a little better than what we have. But we must work over the problem until we know that we are right; until we know that we have solved our problem in our own way, and in a way worthy of our boasted intelligence and our place among the nations of the world."

TANGIER-FEZ LINE WILL OPEN MOROCCO

NEW YORK—The immediate construction of a railroad from Tangier to Fez, the capital of Morocco, is provided for in the supplementary articles of the Franco-Spanish treaty in reference to Morocco, the text of which is published here, says a Paris despatch to the New York Herald.

The new railroad, with its branches extending to other parts of Morocco, will mean the opening up of the heart of the Moroccan empire to communication with the outside world, as well as giving great opportunities for the extension of commerce and industry.

The railroads to be constructed will be capitalized 60 per cent by the French and 40 per cent by the Spanish.

The Spanish zone will be under the civil and religious control of the Sultan through the Khalifa.

BARONESS, ADVOCATE OF PEACE, TO SPEAK TO MILTON AUDIENCE

Baroness von Suttner, prominent worker for international peace, will close her four days' stay in Boston with a speech at Milton this evening, after which she will take the night train for Buffalo.

In Ford hall last evening she said that the goal of universal peace can be reached only by traveling the road of universal justice.

Speaking of the Balkan war, she said that the world is still in a period where might is the watchword and right is practically obliterated.

"In my own country, Austria," she said, "there are many women working in the cause of universal peace and even in the Balkans there is a strong party for peace."

The baroness expressed the hope that the next Hague conference would do away with the unanimity rule in the proposal to establish an international court of justice. The proposal was favorably voted on by a large majority at the second conference, but since it was necessary that the vote should be unanimous, the small minority kept the subject from being considered.

In answering the questions from the audience Edwin D. Mead, speaking for the baroness, declared that there was no justification for military drills in the high schools of the country and that even if exercise was the only object sought, there are a number of other forms of exercise just as good. He also declared that the United States has twice as big a navy today as it needs.

Earlier in the day Baroness von Suttner spoke in the Edward Everett Hall church on "International Friendship." Here she declared that President Taft has taken a step which already has brought us close to international peace by a treaty of arbitration now accepted by England and France with Japan ready to accept.

NEW TABERNACLE PLAN FORMULATED

Preliminary plans for the new Baptist tabernacle of the Second Baptist Society of Boston, which is to be erected on Huntington avenue, near Massachusetts avenue, opposite Symphony hall, have been formulated by the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson of the Warren Avenue Baptist church and the Rev. Frederick E. Heath of the Bowdoin square tabernacle, the merger of these two churches having been ratified.

These ministers will act as co-pastors. The associate pastors have tendered their resignations.

Until the new church is ready for occupancy union services will be held at Warren avenue. Both the old churches will be put on the real estate market.

BOSTON BOOK DEALER HELD

More arrests are expected in connection with the "de luxe" book sale by which more than \$5,000,000 is said to have been obtained from people all over the country. Richard W. Nason, a Boston book dealer, is being held for the New York authorities. Mrs. Demosthenes Timayensis, wife of the Greek consul in Boston, claims to have spent about \$40,000 in the purchase of what was represented to her as rare editions, while Elliot C. Lee of Brookline, a relative of Colonel Roosevelt, also bought some of the books. A number of others are said to have made purchases.

OPPOSE SCHOOL MILITARISM

Opposition to Lieut.-Gen. Leonard Wood's plan to introduce militarism in public schools was declared by the Boston Central Labor Union at its meeting Sunday. The union also passed resolutions protesting "against the form of militia as at present constituted." Joseph F. Phillips addressed the meeting on the single tax. Frank H. McCarthy, former president of the union, made his report on the A. F. of L. convention at Rochester. He said the convention had acted favorably on the adjustment of the building trades situation in Boston.

INDIAN BOARD URGES BETTER PROTECTION FOR NATION'S WARDS

WASHINGTON—The board of Indian commissioners in a report just made public, criticizes existing conditions and urges many changes in the management of Indian affairs.

The board is appointed by the President and makes its recommendations directly to the secretary of the interior. It is not a bureau or division of the Indian office and its members serve without salary or other compensation.

The report says in part: "The Navajos have probably caused the government less trouble than any other tribe. They are industrious and almost entirely self-supporting. This we believe has been largely due to the fact that their lands have enabled them to pursue their industries, particularly sheep raising, so successfully as to give them a sense of independence and confidence in their own ability.

"To submit them to the same treatment as regards land that has been accorded to the average Indian tribe would very likely, if not certainly, destroy that spirit of independence and those habits of industry which have made the Navajos what they are.

"The neglect of our government to care adequately for the Pima Indians has been driving back toward hopeless pauperism and laziness the largest body of skilled farmers ever known in the history of our Indian tribes.

"It appears to this board that the number of incompetent Indians in eastern Oklahoma is so large that it is a very weak argument to urge the withdrawal of the protection afforded the full bloods by the district agents on the ground that such protection is not desired by and is galling to certain other restricted Indians. The withdrawal of the agents might easily lead to vast frauds against the Indians.

"Whatever may be thought of the government's moral obligation to educate the Indian or to make him a part of the body politic, there can be no doubt that it is a clear duty to prevent any Indian from being despoiled of his land as long as he remains under the guardianship of the United States.

"The ease with which many White Earth Indian minors and incompetents were separated from the land which they had every reason to expect the government would guard for them and efforts now being made in certain parts of Oklahoma and elsewhere to lessen the protection afforded Indians in the management of their affairs make it exceedingly important that the property phase of the Indian problem be given special attention.

"Another matter that urgently needs attention is that of schools for the children of these full-blood Indians. At present a comparatively small number attend school, partly because the infrequent public schools are out of reach and partly because, where such schools are available, the Indian children are often unwelcome, and their attendance is made uncomfortable or impossible.

"It would be greatly to the interest of the Indians if financial aid could properly be given by Congress to assist Oklahoma in building up in the region occupied by the restricted Indians a system of public schools adequate for the entire school population and freely open to all Indians' children, for whom, unless they can be educated, we see very little hope in the future."

ENGINEERS LIKE LEADER'S REPORT

General approval is being expressed by locomotive engineers on the Mellen lines of the report of W. S. Stone, grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in which he praised the decision of the board of arbitration which recently settled the questions at issue on all lines east of Chicago.

Mr. Stone's summary is contained in a message received from him yesterday by the Boston locals. He told of the good points of the board's ruling on wage questions, which adds to the incomes of the men of 32 railroads. The decision was a great benefit to the engineers, he said. Prior to receiving Mr. Stone's opinion members of the Boston divisions were generally in accord with the findings of the arbitration board.

DRAW PLANS FOR SECOND CHURCH

Several Boston architects are at work on plans and sketches for the new Second church building to be erected at the corner of Audubon road and Beacon street. The total assessed valuation on the three lots, 874 and 876 Beacon street and at the corner of Audubon road, is \$63,000.

THREE PERSONS RESCUED

Three persons were rescued from a fire in a three-story wooden tenement house at 1374-1378 Dorchester avenue last night. Ladderman Henry Brady and Thomas Andreoli of ladder 7 carried Mrs. William Hyatt and her baby daughter from the third story to the street in safety, while Ellsworth Lank, 4 Greenview place, went into the building and brought out Mrs. Edward Duffy. The damage is estimated at \$2000.

BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEAR IS ESTIMATED AT \$823,415,455.14

WASHINGTON—Exactly \$823,415,455.14 was asked from Congress today for all government expenses for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1913. This was the aggregate of estimates submitted by Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh to Speaker Clark. It promises another "billion dollar" Congress this winter.

This annual "budget" is an increase by \$87,070,000 over the expenses for the present fiscal year. It comprises appropriations asked by the outgoing Republican administration for the nation's running expenses during Democratic regime.

Not included in the estimates are predicted expenditures by the postal service of \$281,791,000 during the year ending July 1, 1914, but these will be paid in full, or nearly so, by postal receipts, that department now being practically self-sustaining.

The estimates are the basis of all appropriation bills to be passed before March 4.

Following are the estimated expenses: Legislative and establishment, \$7,492,000; executive establishments, \$27,727,000; judicial establishment, \$1,205,000; department of agriculture, \$18,287,000; foreign relations, \$3,965,000; army, \$90,409,000; navy, \$144,947,000; Indian affairs, \$11,303,000; pensions, \$183,220,000; public works, \$118,396,000; miscellaneous, \$80,855,000; permanent annual appropriations, \$127,525,000.

Wars, past and prospective, are the heaviest financial burden, according to the estimates. Increase of the army, navy and payment of pensions are the chief national liabilities.

The budget includes appropriations asked by every cabinet official, based on future needs. It also includes expenses for river and harbor work, public buildings, irrigation projects and other great public works.

Completion of the Panama canal within a year, it is estimated, will cost \$10,174,000. This includes \$23,400,000 for construction work next year and \$6,732,000 for fortifications, the latter including \$2,365,000 for seacoast batteries and \$1,381,000 for cannon.

Three new battleships, to cost about \$15,000,000 each of super-dreadnought type, are asked by the navy department. Seven million dollars for reclamation and irrigation work—\$1,000,000 less than expenditures this year—also are asked.

Estimates for maintenance of the Senate total \$1,844,000, \$23,000 more than this year's appropriations. For the House \$4,971,000 is asked, an increase of \$300,000 because of nearly 50 new representatives added March 4, under the new congressional reapportionment.

White House expenses next year are figured at \$171,000.

Included in money asked is \$25,000 for the President's traveling expenses and money for the executive automobiles, garage, and other miscellaneous items. Pension estimates were increased \$21,500,000 because of the increases given under the so-called "Sherwood dollar-a-day" act of last winter. Pension Commissioner Davenport says claims filed under this act number 43,000 of about \$72 each in increase. Millions for post-office and other public buildings are asked, to continue present improvements.

An increase from \$200,000 to \$300,000 for enforcing the anti-trust laws is asked by the department of justice.

Arms, ammunition and subsistence of the army and navy add millions more to Uncle Sam's expense account.

For continuing the commerce court \$54,500 is asked, but probably will be refused by the Democratic administration.

Bounties and benevolences of the United States are exposed in the estimates. These include \$8000 for care and propagation of Alaska reindeer, \$3640 for the bathrooms of the Senate, \$100,000 for a dairy for the naval cadets at Annapolis, \$100 for repairs to George Washington's birthplace at Wakefield, Va., and \$200 for repairs to the house in which Abraham Lincoln died in Washington. Another request is for \$80,000 to pay interest on enlisted men's tanking deposits with army and navy paymasters.

Increase of the "se et fund" of the diplomatic service from \$50,000 to \$80,000 is requested.

For the army aviation corps \$100,000 is asked, as compared with \$10,000 last year. Navy hydroplane service work will cost only \$10,000 next year, it is estimated.

The department of agriculture estimates include \$8800 for experiments in making desert cactus available for stock food, \$20,000 to fit forest fires, \$743,000 for enforcing the pure food law, and \$2,857,000 for the public health service.

An increase of \$1,400,000 to a total of \$6,814,000 for postoffice building additions and improvements is requested. The principal expenditures requested are: Boston, \$410,000; Minneapolis, \$200,000; Muskogee, \$195,000; Newark, O., \$100,000; New Orleans, \$157,000, and Washington \$970,000.

A new appropriation asked is \$300,000 for the meat inspection service. No money was appropriated for that work this year.

Few salary increases or general increases in other expenditures are proposed by the government officials. Submission of the estimates today was

a trial adoption of President Taft's idea for an annual "budget," similar to the British national budget.

Nearly \$57,000,000 Asked in Rivers and Harbors Improvement Estimates

WASHINGTON—Nearly \$57,000,000 for rivers and harbors improvements was asked in estimates submitted to Congress today by Brig.-Gen. W. H. Bixby, chief of army engineers. This is an increase of nearly \$17,000,000 over the appropriations recommended for the last fiscal year. The greatest single sum requested is \$5,000,000 to cover work on the Ohio river channel and \$7,000,000 for additional work on Ohio river improvements already outlined. Emphasis is laid on the necessity for availability of this sum early in the fiscal year of 1914. A \$6,000,000 estimate is made for continuing the work of the Mississippi river commission.

Important estimates urged on Congress for New York harbor and state are as follows:

Port Chester harbor, \$15,000.
Bronx river and East Chester creek, \$30,000.
West Chester creek, \$12,000.
East river and Hell gate, \$250,000.
Harlem river \$100,000.
Plattsburg harbor, \$4000.
Narrows of Lake Champlain, \$8000.
Hudson river \$1,500,000; estimated \$3,104,000 required to complete project.
Rodmont and Peekskill harbors \$5000.
Wappinger creek \$3500.
Tarrytown harbor \$8000.
Reports submitted as follows:
Disapproving improvement of Larchmont harbor for securing additional channel width in North river; improvement of Bronx river.

Ambrose channel; recommended that war department be given authorization to formulate rules for navigation of the channel and to forbid use of channel to tow and sailing vessels.

Maintenance of New York harbor, including Ambrose channel, \$200,000.
Bay Ridge and Red Hook channels, \$300,000.
Enlargement of Governor's island, \$15,000.

Harbors, port Jefferson, Mattituck, Huntington, Flushing bay and Canarsie \$35,000.

Newtown creek \$30,000.
Brooklyn creek \$10,000.
Great South bay \$5000.
Jamaica bay \$300,000.
Supervision of New York harbor \$153,200.

TARIFF QUESTION FOR MR. WILSON

WASHINGTON—President-elect Wilson will determine whether the tariff alone shall be considered at the special session of Congress next spring, or general legislation be taken up; and whether the tariff shall be revised as a whole, in a single bill, or by schedules, one section at a time.

Representative Oscar W. Underwood, chairman of the ways and means committee of the House and Democratic tariff leader, said Saturday he would make no decision on either of these points until he had talked with President-elect Wilson. He will meet Mr. Wilson probably in New York late in December or early in January, and the plans for the extra session then will be elaborated and given to the public.

INSTRUCTORS ARE APPOINTED FOR HARVARD

Appointments made at Harvard University recently have just been announced as follows: Lecturer in philosophy for the first half of academic year 1913-14, Reinhold Alfred Hoernle; assistant in government for the remainder of current academic year, Charles Francis Abbott; assistant in fine arts until Sept. 1, 1913, Harry Casad Ross; assistant in government for the remainder of the academic year, Francis Solomon Wyner.

Additional fellowships and scholarships have been awarded to the following: Graduate school of arts and sciences, Robert C. Winthrop scholarship, Donald Baxter MacMillan, 26, Freeport, Me. A. B. (Bowdoin College) 1898, A. M. Hon. (ibid.) 1910; anthropology, Hemenway fellowship, William Hubbs Meachling, 16, Philadelphia, Pa. S. B. (University of Pennsylvania) 1910, A. M. (ibid.) 1910, Anthropology.

POLES IN BOSTON PROTEST SEIZURES

Polish residents of Boston have cabled to the newspapers of Berlin and other European cities resolutions passed at a mass meeting in Faneuil hall yesterday protesting against land seizures in Prussian Poland.

Resolutions passed also call the attention of the United States Congress to conditions in Prussia. They will be communicated to Congress through Congressman James M. Curley, who spoke at the meeting. Mayor Fitzgerald and former Congressman Joseph F. O'Connell were other speakers.

BIBLE CLASSES PARADE

Taking part in a parade in the South End Sunday afternoon were the Gideon Associates of the First Presbyterian church, the Hall class of the Warren avenue Baptist church, the Men's Club of the Tremont street Methodist Episcopal church and the Bible class of the Clarendon street Baptist church, headed by the Salvation Army band.



Boudoir and Desk Clocks in Sterling Silver \$5.00

ARE useful, attractive and decorative in their silver cases backed with velvet.

They make the best kind of an impersonal gift.

The one illustrated is in engine turned pattern and has the popular ball feet, which distinguishes it among the small clocks.

Designed for a neat monogram.

Guaranteed a good timekeeper.

Store Floor—New Building

Jordan Marsh Company

Christmas Gifts

IN Gold Jewelry

LOCKETS, FOBS

CHAINS, RINGS

SCARF PINS

PENCILS

KNIVES

STUDS

LINKS

Smith

Patterson & Co.

Diamond Merchants
52 Summer Street

AMUSEMENTS



Visit the

KODAK

EXHIBITION

Symphony Hall

December 2nd to 7th

Open from two to ten p. m., with illustrated lectures and motion pictures at three and eight p. m.

COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS AT ANY KODAK DEALERS

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

TONIGHT, 8 to 10:45. TORCA. Garden, Dalmores, Marcoux. Com. Moranzoni. WED., 8 to 10:45. TALES OF HOFFMANN. Wanda, Amador, Fisher, Clement, Marcoux, Leveroni. Com. Andre-Caplet. FIL., 8 to 10:45. LA BOHEME. Bert, Dalmores, Clement, Rossi (debut), Puleci, Seguroni. Com. Moranzoni.

SAT., 2 to 5. THAIS. Garden, Marcoux, Dalmores, Lankow. Com. Andre-Caplet. SUNDAY, 8 to 10:45. TORCA. Dalmores, Seguroni, Rossi, Puleci, Bert. SUNDAY ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS. 3:15 to 4:45 P. M. 25c to \$1.
Dec. 8, Rameau-Debussy Program. Mary Garden, George Cupani, soloists.
Dec. 15, Naxos

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

BOSTON

ACCOUNT BOOKS

ARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston—Requesters demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER: Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

NDIRONS, KITCHEN FURNISHINGS, R. F. MACY, 10 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. B. B. 3600.

ART

CUSUMANO, Importer, Florentine Specialties, 306 Boylston St., Boston; 32 Union sq., New York.

ARTISTS

CHRISTMAS CARDS AND FOLDERS, 100 assorted, \$1; Celluloid Lesson Markers, 25c per set; catalogue free, JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston St., Boston.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

HILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Christmas Cards and Favors, MRS. J. C. WHITE, 10 Broadfield St.

AWNINGS, TENTS, WINDOW SHADES

V. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canal St., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 4 Broadfield St., Boston—Bibles, lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

BRASS CRAFT

R. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

J. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange St., Boston—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamolins Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

R. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston, Mass.—Best Camera. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET BEATING

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., Carpet Beating, Naptha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning, 130 Kenble St., Roxbury, Tel. 1070.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS, Reliable merchandise for every specific. Men's, Women's, Boy's. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer St., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS

LA PATRICIA CUSTOM CORSET, "HER MONSA" ready-to-wear corsets, MADAM SARA, Corsetiere, 120 Boylston St., Boston.

CUTLERY

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer St., Boston—Best American, English and German makes.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS

A new line of Kayser's Union Suits, Laid and Silk. L. BONELLI & CO., 270 Massachusetts Ave.

FLORISTS

"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" at favorable prices to Monitor readers. HOUGHTON, 4 Park St., Hay, 2311.

FURNITURE

MACEY BOOKCASES AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO., 40 Franklin St., BOSTON.

FURNITURE EXCHANGE

NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE. We will change out for your old. Before you buy or sell see F. S. SPRAGUE, 61-63 Beverly St., Rich. 2777.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton Pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Candlesticks, and Candle Shades. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBB, ALDRICH & CO., 720-728 Washington St. Forty-six years in this store.

HAIR WORK

BOMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders solicited. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 25 Temple Pl., formerly 45 Winter St.

HARDWARE

R. HUNTER & CO., 60 SUMMER ST., BOSTON—BUILDERS' AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery St., few doors south of Adams House; soft, stiff, silk, straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and returned; hats banded and bound while you wait, 50c.

IMPORTERS

RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO.—Brasses, Silver, Embroideries, Hand-made Laces, Toys. Wholesale and retail, 420 Boylston St., Boston; 12 W. 31st St., New York.

JEWELS AND BADGES

MASONIC and O. P. E. Jewels specialty. Repairing and engraving. JOHN HART, 110 Tremont St., rm. 33, Tel. 1070.

KNIT UNDERWEAR AND UNION SUITS

"CARTER'S UNDERWEAR PLEASE." NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, MASS.

LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington Av.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleansing, dyeing, Tel. 576-K.B.B.

LUNCHEON AND CATERING

MCDONALD-WEBER CO., 156 TREMONT ST., BOSTON Order Dept., Oxford 433

PATTERNS

TAYLOR SCHOOL BOON TON PATTERNS of all kinds drafted and fitted. Forms, 500 Boylston St.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Broadfield St., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why!

PICTURES AND FRAMES

J. GARDNER COMPANY, 408 Boylston St., Boston. Carefully selected stock of fine pictures, mirrors and frames.

PLUMBERS

JOHN CRAWFORD CO., PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS, Est. 1865, 41 Howard St., Tel. 1416 Hay.

RUBBER STAMPS

RUBBER STAMPS, STENCILS, ETC., UNION STAMP WORKS, 175 Washington St., Tel. Main 1738. Send for catalogue.

BOSTON

RESTAURANTS

WARREN LUNCH, near Reading Rooms, 96 Milk St., Boston. HOME MADE PASTRY.

FOR A GOOD MEAL go to PRESTON'S LUNCH, 1030 Boylston St., Boston. Lunches to take out.

OAK GROVE CREAMERY CO., opp. Berkeley bldg., Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Quick lunch 11.30 to 2.30 upstairs.

RUBBER STAMPS—DOG COLLARS

ALLEN BROS., 130 Washington St., opp. Adams sq., subway sta. Stencils and Cutlery. WE MARK our DOG COLLARS FREE.

RUG CLEANERS AND RENOVATORS

ORIENTAL PROCESS RUG RENOVATING CO., Office 1284 Tremont St., tel. OX 1025, Adams sq. subway sta. Stencils and Cutlery. WE MARK our DOG COLLARS FREE.

TYPEWRITERS

YOU CAN RENT 3 MONTHS FOR \$5. Sell on easy terms. Rem. No. 6 Smith Sq. 2. AM. WR. MACH. CO., 38 Broadfield St.

WALL PAPER

AGUSTUS THURGOOD, 38-40 CORNHILL, BOSTON—Wall papers of latest styles and highest quality; novelty designs a feature; reprints of high-grade paper at low cost. See them.

LYNN, MASS.

APPEAL FOR LADIES

LA GREQUE MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, the garments that fit. Sold exclusively in Lynn by GILBERT BROS., 75 to 88 Market St., Lynn.

CLOTHIERS

BESSE ROLFE CO., Outfitters to Men, Women and Children. Right Goods. Fair Prices.

COAL AND WOOD

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEW HALL, Inc., 8 Central sq., Lynn, Mass. Anthracite and Bituminous Coal.

FOOD STORE

J. B. BLOOD COMPANY, "Everything to Eat." Telephone Lynn 2500

FURNITURE AND CARPETS

HILL, WELCH CO., Housefurnishers and Upholsterers, 100 to 110 streets, MONROE and OXFORD STS.

RESTAURANTS

HUNT'S LUNCH, QUALITY FOOD, 15 CENTRAL SQUARE

SHOE STORE

LA FRANCE SHOES FOR WOMEN—New fall models now ready. They will give you most service and comfort for \$5.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50. Send for style book. HODGKINS' SHOE STORE, 20 Market St., J. C. PALMER, Manager.

WEST SOMERVILLE

BOOTS AND SHOES

SCHOOL SHOES—The American Boy and Girl. S. our specialties. DUNBAR & STONE, Davis sq.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

J. H. DALTON & SON CO., Groceries and Provisions at Boston Prices. Tel. 28 Holland St., W. Somerville, Mass.

JEWELERS

JEWELERS, Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Fine Repairing. DERBY & FISL, Davis sq.

MALDEN, MASS.

FURNITURE

COME TO MALDEN for Furniture values. Always 25% lower than city prices. Reason for this: Lower rentals, light, store age, etc. Very latest designs, best makes. CLIFFORD & BLACK

GENERAL DRY GOODS

WE CARRY ONLY RELIABLE UP-TO-DATE DRY GOODS. KILLEY'S MILL, REMNANT STORE, Odd Fellows Temple

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BOOKS

THE BOOK AND ART SHOP, 405 Jefferson bldg., Milwaukee, Wis. Lesson Markers and Quaternary Cards. Send for catalogue. LILLIAN M. SIBSON

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

UP-TO-DATE LIGHTING FIXTURES. No job too large or too small for H. E. FRANKLE, 421 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

CORSETS

THE CORSET SHOP, Fredericka Pluckhau, Corsets, Hosiery, Lisle and Silk Underwear, Silk Petticoats, 407 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee, Wis.

FLORISTS

LOVELAND FLORAL CO.—Prompt attention to mail and telephone orders. Lobby Railway Exchange Building, Milwaukee, Tel. Main 1251.

FURS AND STORAGE

WM. RECKMEYER CO., Furriers. Exclusive furs and fur garments. Prices moderate, fine workmanship. Special prices on alterations. Cor. Wisconsin St. and Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

HAIR GOODS

KNUESLI'S HAIR SHOP, Hair Goods, Manicuring, Hair Dressing, 404 Jefferson St., Milwaukee, Wis.

LADIES' TAILOR

H. B. FRIEDMAN, Ladies' Tailor, 187 Jackson St., near JunEAU Ave., Milwaukee.

MANICURING

MARIE L. FRANKLE, MANICURING, Near Ladies' Entrance, Hotel Pfister Lobby.

PLUMBING AND GASFITTING

EDGAR DOWNER, PLUMBING AND GASFITTING, 97 Park Ave., 520 Park Pl., Milwaukee, Wis.

MILLINERY

SCHWARZ, Fall Showings Exclusive Millinery, 410 Milwaukee Street, Milwaukee

TAILORS

WM. MARINTEZ CO., Makers of Correct Clothes for the Man Who Cares. Suits \$35 and up, 102 Mason St., Milwaukee

TRUNKS

GEORGE BURROUGHS & SONS, sole mfrs. of the Knickerbocker wardrobe trunks, 424 and 426 East Water St., Milwaukee.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE, cutlery sets, tools, shovels, brooms, etc. CENTRAL SQUARE HARDWARE CO.

FLORIST

ROBBINS BROS., 630 Massachusetts Ave. Mail and telegraph orders delivered all over New England. Tel. 2550 Camb.

FURNITURE

C. B. MOLLER, INC., Lafayette sq., Cambridge, Mass. Come to Cambridge for furniture values. Over here rent is reckoned in cents per square yard—not dollars per square inch.

FURNITURE AND PIANO MOVING

HERSUM & CO.—Movers of Furniture, Pianos, etc. Auto Trucks used. Storage, 630 Mass. Ave. Phone Camb. 755.

BOOTS AND SHOES

ALL OF THE NEWEST FALL STYLES for men, women and children. CAMBRIDGE SHOE STORE, 305 Mass. Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ANTIQUES

Furniture—Refined—Refined—T. J. SCARBOROUGH, 309 So. Frazier St. Phone Belmont 1749-L.

BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE

BOOKS, pictures, jewelry, lesson markers, EXCHANGE, 512 Perry bldg., Phil. Write for catalogue. Special care given mail orders.

BUILDER

FREDERICK BROOME—Carpenter and builder, 4003 Sansom St., Philadelphia. Bell and Keystone telephones.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS

LANENBERGER BROTHERS—TAILORS, 107 N. 12th St., Philadelphia, opp. New Hotel Hanover.

GOWNS—TAILORING

SNOOK, 3321 Walnut St., Philadelphia. EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS For Day and Evening Wear

GOWNS AND LINGERIE MAKERS

MRS. O. B. MORRIS, Gowns and Lingerie, Specialty Skirts, 504 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia

PIANOS AND PLAYER-PIANOS

A FULL LINE of pianos and player-pianos of various makes, prices from \$100 to \$1500. Write or call for FREE music lesson plan. JAMESON-ALLEN PIANO CO., 1715 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

PRESERVES

HOME MADE PRESERVES, JELLY AND PICKLES. List sent on application. MRS. HOVEY, Box 43, Merion, Pa.

NEW YORK CITY

ART

"LA BOTTEGA" 28 East 28th St. Objects of Art and Reproductions Italian Terre Cotta, China, Frames

BOOKBINDERS

PFISTER BOOKBINDING CO., Inc. All kinds of Bookbinding. Phone 2590 Mad. Sq. 141 E. 25th St.

CORSETS

GOSSARD CORSETS "The Lace in Front" All styles of corsets made to order. OLIMSTAD CORSET CO., 44 W. 22nd St.

DENTISTS

DR. CHAS. G. PEASE, DENTISTRY IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, 101 West 72nd St. Phone 39 Columbus

INFORMATION BUREAU

CHILSEA SQUARE BUREAU OF INFORMATION Agency, Mary Carter Nelson, 150 Fifth Ave. Phone 4428 Gramercy.

PICTURES AND FRAMES

UNIQUE AND ARTISTIC PICTURES and framing at extremely low prices. THE PICTURECRAFT SHOP, 38 E. 28th St.

PRINTERS

THE WILLET PRESS, 5 West 20th St., New York. Printers of catalogues, booklets and job work.

CHICAGO, ILL.

ART

BOOK & ART EXCHANGE. Artistic gift shop; baskets, pottery, books, cards, etc. Room 304, 81 E. Madison St.

HELEN C. LEDGERWOOD

formerly with Caroline M. Rusy. A new and complete line of Books, Lesson Markers and articles pertaining to Arts and Crafts, 110 South Michigan Ave.

LESSONS IN OIL Water Colors and China Painting

Christmas work collected. Studio 904 Oakwood Blvd., Douglas 3630.

CANDIES AND ICE CREAM

H. B. MILLER & CO.—QUALITY Makers of Fine Candies, Ice Creams, Fruit Laces and Fancy Drinks. Parties served. Land a specialty. 2214-16 N. Clark St. Phone Lake View 2337.

CARPET AND RUG CLEANING

D. H. SHOUBAIR, Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets Cleaned and Repaired. 1352 East 47th Street Phone 1861.

CLEANERS

WM. E. BLACK—GENERAL CLEANER, Wearing Apparel, House Furnishings, 6300 Madison Ave. Tel. Hyde Park 178.

CORSETS

MISS J. PREBENSEN, Howd Corsets, Accessories and Lingerie, 108 N. State St. 732 Stewart Bldg.

WANDA KORTEN

900-910 Kenner bldg., N. E. cor. Madison St. and Wabash Ave. Exclusive agency for genuine Peels Front Lace Corsets, which retain their shape permanently under any conditions. Prices \$5.50 to \$10.

DENTISTS

Removal Notice DR. ALDEN R. NEWLIN, 108 State St. Tel. Cent. 4540

FURS

E. WAINWRIGHT, Exclusive Furs, 3037 Drexel Blvd. Phone Drexel 1114

GIFT SHOP

KADE-ODD KRAFT SHOP, Art Novelties, Baskets and Neckwear, 3048 Cottage Grove, Drexel Bank Bldg.

GOWNS

BLANCHE BECKETT, Importer GOWNS, BLOUSES, WRAPS, ETC., 3312 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago Phone Douglas 4541

LADIES' TAILOR

Suite 1612, Herworth Building New scientific way two fittings. Ladies' plain suits, \$40.00 up. Misses' plain school suits, \$35.00 up; 48 hours' notice. Phone Randolph 1174.

H. FREEDMAN

High Class Apparel for Ladies, Phone Oakland 2255, 1351 E. 47th St.

HAIRDRESSING

E. WILLIAMS, Hairdressing, Shampooing, Manicuring, Hair Goods, Etc., 470 Kenwood Avenue, Phone Oak 3484.

HATS—GOWNS—WRAPS

MAUD JEANETTE PEAK, IDA DOMINIC, 1342 E. 47th St. Phone Kenwood 3942

HEATING APPARATUS REPAIRS

EDW. F. WESTCOTT, Hot Water and Steam Heat Repairing, 4167 Lake Ave. Phone Oakland 3242

JEWELRY

KENWOOD JEWELRY SHOP, Watches, Jewelry, Art Ware, Picture Framing, 1344 E. 47th St. Phone Oak 2655.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR

WALTER J. UHR, ladies' and gentlemen's tailor. Cleaning, repairing and pressing. 1409 East Forty-seventh St., Chicago.

LADIES' HAT SHOP

REGENT HAT SHOP, Importer & Designer, 4724 MADISON AVE.

LAUNDRY

PURITY LAUNDRY, 1122 Foster Ave., Chicago. Steam and hand work; wagons call. Fullerton to Devon avenues; tel. Edge 4208.

CHICAGO, ILL.

MEN'S TAILOR

FRANK A. ROSE, Artistic Tailor, 310 Maiters Bldg., 5 S. Wabash Ave. Tel. Randolph 1901

MILLINERY

MISS AMY M. SIMPSON, MISS PUDOR, Millinery Importers, Shops Building, Suite 601, 17 Wabash Ave., Chicago

For the distinctive unusual hat DeGON MILLINERY SHOP, 1350 E. 47th Street.

MRS. J. P. GIBSON, EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY, Phone Oakland 1872, 1414 E. 47th Street.

MISS L. SENNHOLTZ, EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY, Phone Oakland 2883, 4705 Lake Ave.

NEEDLECRAFT SHOP

IMPORTERS, Lingerie waists, negligees, neckwear and for men, women and children a specialty. Children's garments, 717-718 Venetian Building.

NOVELTIES

NETTIE SPOOR HANAUER, Dry Goods and Lingerie—Originally designed bags and muff purses of imported textiles; also a varied assortment of dainty, inexpensive novelties for gifts.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

OTTO F. HAHN, painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1655.

PHOTOGRAPHY

FOR HIGH-CLASS PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHY for kodak supplies and kodak work our name has always stood for quality and dependability. Mail us your time for developing. KOEHN'S STUDIO, formerly KRACUS, 4515 Evanston Ave., Chicago.

PRINTERS

KENFIELD-LEACH CO., PUBLICATIONS, CATALOGS, Day and Night, Pressrooms and Linotypes, 445-447 Plymouth Court Phone Harrison 734—All Departments

L. W. Becker, Pres. G. F. Becker, Sec. Treas. Phone Harrison 7450

THE BREWER PRINTING CO., 626 Federal St., CHICAGO Fine Catalog, Color and Job Printing

RESTAURANTS

THE KNOX LUNCH CLUB, For Men and Women, 20 E. Randolph St., CHICAGO

THE CLOVER, 208 S. Wabash Ave. THE HEARTH, 141 N. Wabash Ave. THE GURNEY, 23 S. Wabash Ave. THE CLOVER, 529 S. Wabash Ave. THE MADISON, 521 W. Madison St., near 5th Ave. For men and women. Cafeteria plan second floor. Elevator service.

UPHOLSTERING AND REPAIRING

UPHOLSTERING and furniture repairing; pianos polished. HENRY WIDLUND, 3320 N. Clark St. Phone Lake View 962

SALT LAKE CITY

AUTOMOBILES

ABE MEERKING, JR., Utah Auto & Taxi Co. Stand Hotel Utah. Both Phones 62, also Exchange 190.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

ALL LATEST BOOKS AND MAGAZINES, Books and Stationery a specialty. THREAT MOON BOOK & STATIONERY CO.

CAFETERIA

SHAY'S CAFETERIA, Serving Delicious Home-Cooked Foods Opposite Postoffice, 341 So. Main St.

HAIR GOODS

Largest Stock Hair Goods in West. E. SASSNE, 215 Main Street

MILLINERY

RECKMEYER'S, Exclusive Styles and Prices to Suit All, 41 EAST FIRST SOUTH ST.

PLUMBING

J. M. ESKINE, Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating, 850 W. First South St. W. 4307-W.

PASADENA, CAL.

ART GOODS

SIBLEY BROWN, 234 E. Colorado Street, The Best in Fine Art Goods

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE WALK-OVER BOOT CO., 30 E. Colorado Street, THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR.

COAL AND WOOD

UNION FEED AND FUEL CO.—Coal, Wood, Hay and Grain. 99 East Union Street. Phone 2089.

DAIRY

THE H. C. HOLLAND DAIRY, Home phone 3064. Strictly first-class products. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DRAPERIES

QEO. F. LEAVENS & COMPANY, Draperies and Window Shades, 171 South Los Angeles Ave. Home Tel. 603

DRY CLEANERS

THE MODERN CLEANING WORKS—Perfect Dry and Steam Cleaning, 56 Mercantile Place. Home phone 452.

DRY GOODS

T. W. MATHER CO., Inc., Dry Goods and Ladies' Ready to Wear.

EMBROIDERIES

"THE LINEN SHOP"—Mme. Birdsall, Importer of real laces and embroideries, 338 E. Colorado St., Raymond Hotel.

C. A. BOSLEY—Importer and Dealer, Chinese, Japanese and Philippine Embroideries, 290 E. Colorado St., Long Beach, Cal.

FLORISTS

THE ORCHID, LEADING FLORISTS

HOME-MADE SPECIALTIES

MRS. J. D. LACKMAN—Fruit, Sunshine and Angel Food cakes, also Grape-Fruit Marmalade. Home Phone 3242.

INTERIOR DECORATING

JOHN D. STAFFORD, Wall Paper and Interior Decorating, 433 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Phone 140

LADIES' FURNISHINGS

BLACKMAN, LINGERIE, CORSETS AND HOSIERY, 78 N. RAYMOND AV.

WOMEN'S WEAR

96, 98 E. Colorado St.

LADIES' TAILOR

J. TILANDY, 102 Oakland Avenue PASADENA, CAL.

LAUNDRY

THE ROYAL LAUNDRY CO.—Laundry, wet wash and finished. Dry cleaning and shoe repairing.

MARKETS

THE CITY MARKET, 118 E. Colorado St. JOHN BREINER, Proprietor.

MEN'S CLOTHING & FURNISHINGS

BRENWOOD, CLOTHES OF QUALITY, 31 N. Raymond Ave.

MILLINERY

HOWARTER, High Grade Millinery, 222 E. Colorado St. Phone Main 544

STATIONERY

"THE BROWN SHOP", Books—Stationery, 150 E. Colorado St.

TOILET PARLORS

THE MISSISS CHAUFLE, 244 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. Shampooing, manicuring, hair work

UPHOLSTERING

W. W. SWARTHOUT—94 W. Colorado St. Upholstering, Draperies and Furniture Repairing.

SPOKANE, WASH.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY

"THE PORTRAIT" photography, fair prices. Individually carefully portrayed. "THEAT ART SHOP", 311 Riverside, Main 3178.

BARBER SHOPS

KOCH'S BARBER SHOPS, Strictly Up to Date. Basement Jameson Bldg., Riverside and Wall

CLOTHING

WEIN'S CLOTHING HOUSE, We Specialize in 350 and 425 Suits. Inspection Solicited. 331 Riverside.

CLOAKS AND SUITS

"IS TRUE" you get half as more on a Suit, Coat or Dress at the UPSTAIRS STORE. Also Millinery. The Florence C. THE UPSTAIRS STORE, 506 to 516 Mohawk Bldg. Main 978.

COAL AND WOOD

L. & L. FUEL CO., Best Coals or Wood. Right Prices. I. F. Ludwick, Mgr. Main 551 or A-5509.

DENTISTS

DR. A. B. LOCKARD, 206 Hyde Building, Phone Main 1335

GROCERS

ROTH'S MARKET GROCERY—Staple and Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables; we deliver. Main 3217. In City Market.

KING GROCERY AND MARKET

Superior goods, service and delivery. Call Main 1439 or A-2257 01427 Monroe

LAUNDRIES

PEARL LAUNDRY—Soft river water used. No strong acids. We know how. Call Glen. 411 and 41 or F-1371.

MAY MANTON PATTERNS

FOR PATTERNS from the Woman's Page of the Monitor phone M 1708, or see BLAKELY DRY GOODS CO.

PIANO INSTRUCTION

JULIA VERNON BAKER, TEACHER OF PIANO, 228 THE AUDITORIUM

REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS

C. F. CLOUGH & CO., Spokane, Wash. Real Estate, Investments, Insurance, Loans and Rentals. Established 25 years.

SHOE REPAIRING

SPIELMAN'S SHOE SHOP, Practical Shoe Repairing, 9099 Monroe Street

TAXICABS

CITY CAB & TAXI CO., Bell, Main 85. Home, A 3187. W. J. & M. C. Conley, Props. 135 Howard.

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

"ACREAGE"

ACREAGE, homes, business property. Let us send beautiful booklet of San Diego FREE. A. L. ROSS CO., 1028 4th St.

CHULA VISTA, Star Suburb of San Diego. Lemon orchards, suburban homes; write for booklet. Dibble Realty Co., 1053 4th St.

ATTORNEYS

WARREN E. LIBBY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Pac. Main 1453, 323 Union Bldg., San Diego.

BOOKSHOP

"COME IN AND BROWSE" at BOOK-LOVER'S SHOP, 4th and C sts. Books—Stationery—Post Cards.

BUILDERS' SUPPLIES

WE CARRY a complete line of materials for all building. STAR BUILDERS SUPPLY CO., San Diego, Cal.

CAFETERIAS

THE MORGAN CAFETERIAS, 6th St. near C. St., near San Diego's best for quality and quick service.

CLEANERS AND DYERS

LORY PARISIAN CLEANING CO. We are the only native French Cleaners and Dyers in San Diego. Our work has no equal. Phone Home 4429, Home 1594, Main 2880.

DENTISTS

DR. F. J. HOLT—DENTIST, Third floor Nelson block, Fifth and C sts. Phone Main 3875.

DR. E. E. ORENBURG, DENTIST, 648 Sprinkles Building, Home Phone 2988. SAN DIEGO.

EDUCATIONAL

WESTOILD, 4th and C Sts., Kindergarten, Grades, High School, Commercial, Typ. Art. 2054 4th St. Phone Home 4216.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., Wiring—Electric—Supplies, 1337-45 Fifth St., between A and Ash.

GAS APPLIANCES

SAN DIEGO GAS APPLIANCE CO., "Do-It-Yourself" Gas Ranges, "Geyser" Water Heaters, 1125 Sixth St., San Diego, Cal.

HARDWARE AND STOVES

WE HAVE the finest plant in the West devoted to hardware and related lines. HAZARD, GOULD & CO.

INVESTMENTS

INFORMATION about investments (7% quarterly), U.S. climate, rents, etc. WILSON, 2145 4th St., San Diego, Cal.

SAN DIEGO SUBDIVISION CO. (Inc.)

Owners and exclusive agents of choice city and country property. Land investments only specialty. Your inquiries solicited. 2054 American National Bank Bldg. Members San Diego Realty Board.

JEWELERS

THE ERNSTING COMPANY, Jewels, Society and Fancy Stationery, 915-917 5th St. Leading Jewelry Shop. TOURIST SHOP Watches, Jewelry, Cameras; expert repairing; Markers, Mottoes, 1022 3rd St., opp. U. S. Grant Hotel.

LADIES' TAILORS

M. KLEIN, Ladies' Fine Tailoring and Importer, 1319 Fifth St. Phone Home 1542

LUMBER

CHAS. R. McDONNICK, LUMBER CO., Lumber and mill work at Wholesale and Retail Office, Yards and Planing Mill, Foot of 24th St., San Diego, Cal. LUMBER and all true products, wholesale and retail. RUSS LUMBER & MILL CO., San Diego, Cal.

MILLINERY

CLARKE, HATTER, HATTER, Masonic Temple, 1401 5th St. Home phone 1608

PRINTERS

THE CRELLER PRESS, Commercial and Society Printers, superior service, 1294 F St., San Diego. Home Phone 1823

REAL ESTATE

L. D. GALE, Real Estate, Rentals, etc. Correspondence solicited. Adams and 47th St. Phone Main 4202-72.

GEORGE W. BOWLER, real estate and investment broker, Fire Insurance, loans, notary, taxes paid. Non-resident business attended to. City and country property. 701 S. 4th St., San Diego, Cal. REAL ESTATE, Fire Insurance and Investments of all kinds; your patronage solicited. R. H. McFADDEN & CO., 1333 D St.

SHOES

THE WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP, E. M. ROBERTS & CO., Prop., 1069 Fifth St., Bet. C & D.

TAILORS FOR MEN

CORRECT CLOTHES to measure; material and fit guaranteed. C. A. PATTERNS & CO., 1135 F St. Phone Main 2112.

DETROIT, MICH.

CORSETS

"THE SMART SET CORSET SHOP" CORSETS FROM \$1 to \$25 FLORENCE WOOD & CO., 94 BROADWAY, Cal. Phone Main 0078

DENTISTS

DR. F. W. CRYDERMAN, 807 Gas Building, Phone Main 5221

FLORISTS

FLOWERS ARTISTICALLY ARRANGED. Floral decorations. Mail orders filled. FETTERS, 14 Farmer St.

GOWNS

SUITS and GOWNS altered and modernized. R. HANLON, 208 Washington St., formerly with B. Altman & Co., New York

PETTICOATS

PETTICOATS made to measure; quality, style and fit guaranteed. THE PETTICOAT SHOP, 265 Washington Arcade.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DEPARTMENT STORES

McCREERY & CO., DRY GOODS, Wood St., at Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES & JEWELRY

JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO., Diamonds direct from the cutters, 435-437 Market St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Read "The Shops of Quality" Today

Maybe you can find the very things you want in these conveniently grouped and concisely written ads.

Many Monitor readers are patronizing the Shops regularly and the returns that are thus coming to the advertisers and their steady use of this department are helping to increase the number of regular users of this page. The more advertisers the wider the opportunity for the reader to select, and the more closely the Shops are read and followed the more it will grow. Read the Shops of Quality regularly Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

DENVER, COLO.

ART GOODS AND PICTURE FRAMES
WM. ROBERTS
611 15th St. Phone Main 4032.
Art Goods and Picture Frames

ART NOVELTIES
Books, Lesson Markers, Motives, Pictures and Picture Framing. Special attention to mail orders. THE ART NOOK, 901 Gas & Electric Bldg., Denver, Col.

BOOKBINDING
THE DITZER BOOKBINDING CO.—Blank Book Makers, Magazines, Music, Law Books and Libraries bound in any style. 1335 Lawrence St., Denver.

CREAMERY BUTTER
ASK YOUR GROCER for Peerless Creamery Butter, made by the C. G. CARLSON ICE CREAM CO., 1230 13th St.

DAIRIES
Cosmopolitan Dairy, pure milk and cream. Anton A. Curtis, Prop. Phone Champa 2788. 6131 St. Paul St. Stockyards station.

DENTIST
E. P. PEIRCE, D. D. S.
Room 719 Central Savings Bank Building Telephone Main 6535

DEPARTMENT STORES
A. T. LEWIS & SON DRY GOODS CO. COR. OF 10TH AND STOUT STS. DENVER—The store that recognizes no transaction completed until the customer is absolutely satisfied.

FLORIST
GROSS FLORAL CO.
130 16th St. Phone Main 3032. Everything in flowers. All orders carefully filled.

FURNITURE
The Cooper & Powell Furniture Co.
1532-38 California St. Tel. Main 930. We solicit your Patronage.

HAIR STORE
HAINES HAIR STORE, 327 16th St.—Shampooing, hairdressing and manicuring, all kinds of hair work.

HEATING
MICHAEL HEATING CO., 504 15th St.—Steam, hot water and hot air. With Garbage Cans.

LINENS AND LACES
HEDGCOCK & JONES, 715 16th St. For Linens, Laces, Novelties, Forays, Waists and Onyx Hosiery.

MILLINERY
LA MODE MILLINERY. All prices to suit all people. 838 16th St. Also carry hand-painted china.

DENVER, COLO.

MILLINERY AND FURS
THE LYMAN MILLINERY CO., 1120 16th St. The largest line of popular priced Millinery and Furs in Denver; wholesale and retail.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION
FLORENCE SIEVER MIDDAGH
Teacher of Voice
Studio, 1459 Pennsylvania St. Phone Olive 244

EDWARD B. FLECK, Concert Pianist and Teacher of Artistic Piano Playing, 1577 High St., near Colfax Ave. Tel. York 883

HIGHEST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS
at reasonable prices. R. S. HOPKINS, 1229 16th St. Phone Main 1855.

PIANOS
PIANOS AND PLAYER PIANOS
Out of Town Customers Solicited
THE MAPEL MUSIC CO., 412 16th St.

PRINTING
THE UNION PRINTING CO.
General Commercial Printers
Phone Main 5435. 1829-31 Champa St.

REAL ESTATE
THE W. T. CRAFT REALTY CO.
1711 Stout St. Phone Main 7773
Insurance Loans, Rentals. Estab. 25 years.

RESTAURANTS
EDELWEISS CAFE AND LUNCH ROOM
1640-55 California St.

ROOFING AND ROOF COATING
Elsterite Roofing for your roofs and Coating for all kinds of roofs. Ask Western Elsterite Roofing Co., mfs. Equitable bldg.

SHOES AND FURNISHINGS
The Regent Store, Johnson & Macdonald, Prop. "At the Loop," 1112-1114 15th St. Men's, women's and children's outfitters.

STONE CONTRACTORS
HERBERT MANN
1st and Larimer Streets—
All Kinds of Concrete and Stone Work

TAILORS
NATHAN BROS.
201-204 Colorado Building
Denver, Col.

VACUUM CLEANER
Carpets, rugs, upholstered furniture cleaned by hand job, or monthly club plan. Wm. J. Meier 2235 E. Colfax Ave. Tel. York 118.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

ARTS AND CRAFTS
QUARTERLY COVERS, Lesson Markers, Books, Motives, etc. BOOK AND ART SHOP, 320 H. W. Helman bldg.

ART GALLERY
KANST ART GALLERY—Pictures, Frames and Mouldings, 642 So. Spring St. Los Angeles, Cal. Brdway 2334. F. 2703.

ART GLASS
F. J. L. LOS ANGELES ART GLASS CO.
120 East 9th St.
Designers and makers of stained and leaded glass for the church and home.

DRESS FORMS
NATURE FORM CO.
Makers of FAC-SIMILE ADJUSTABLE DRESS FORMS.
Free catalogue. Demonstration, 307 S. Broadway. Phone A-4937.

JEWELRY
R. E. LOMAX, Expert Watch Repairing. HIGH GRADE JEWELRY.
Emblems of all Designs.
Main 4403. Home F. 4054.
457 S. SPRING ST. LOS ANGELES

H. B. CROUCH CO.
JEWELERS
Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry. Special Order Work a Specialty.
217 W. 6th St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F. 1779

MEN'S FURNISHINGS
GEO. H. SHIMMIN, MEN'S FURNISHINGS
218 WEST THIRD ST.
High Grade Goods at Moderate Prices

MILLINERY
MARVEL MILLINERY
LARGEST EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY HOUSE IN LOS ANGELES
A 1900—Main 5463. 214-43 So. Broadway

PHOTOGRAPHERS
There's a photographer in your town. The Studio of ESTUP & KIRKPATRICK (Inc.), 533 S. Broadway, Los Angeles. Phone F-2375.

SHOES
INNES SHOE COMPANY
THE BEST IN FOOTWEAR
A-5074. 238 South Broadway. Main 3101

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

TAILORS
HARTLEY & BECK
MEN'S PROGRESSIVE TAILORS.
204-205 LISSNER BLDG.,
324 South Spring St.
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

WATCH REPAIRING
C. H. BRIDGEN—High class watch repairing at reasonable prices. 428 So. Broadway. F. 1117. Main 6159.

SAN FRANCISCO
PAUL ELDER'S Book and Art Store—
"The most beautiful and interesting in America." 239 Grant av.

SAN PEDRO, CAL.
PERL INVESTMENT CO. loans money for non-residents at 6% and 8% net and sells Los Angeles Harbor property. Ferl bldg., San Pedro, Cal.

MINNEAPOLIS
LADIES' FURNISHINGS
A. L. VROOMAN, Importer of Gowns, Fashions, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Fine Underwear, Shirt Waists, Blouses, Corsets, etc. 904 Nicollet ave.

RICHMOND, VA.
LADIES' TAILOR
WEAR CUSTOM-MADE SUITS
Same price as ready-made.
Fit guaranteed.
J. KATZ, 208 N. Fifth Street

STORAGE
W. FRED RICHARDSON, INC.
Fireproof Storage and Transfer Department
Main and Belvidere Sts., Richmond, Va.

DAVENPORT, IA.
TAILORING
NUMSEN LADIES' TAILORING CO.
Gowns, Suits, Wraps. Phone 3158
McManus Bldg., Davenport, Iowa.

PORTLAND, ORE.
ARTS AND CRAFTS SHOP
ART EXCHANGE AND STUDIO, Quarterly Covers, Markers, Motives, Booklets, Christmas Cards, etc. 1201 Wilcox bldg.

SEATTLE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS
THORWALD SHEPHERD
227-8 Northern Bank Building
Fourth and Pike Sts. Main 800
Phone Elliott 717.

BAKERY
WOMAN'S EXCHANGE—Home cooked meals, bread, cakes and pastry sold at counter. 815 Third ave.

BOOK AND ART SHOP
BOOKS, Motives, Cards, Pictures, Lesson Markers, etc. THE BOOK AND ART SHOP, 705 Haight bldg., Seattle.

CAFE
BUNCH OF GRAPES CAFE
Alaska Bldg.
Mrs. F. A. Cooke, Prop.

CAFETERIA
BIRD'S CAFETERIA
A refined place to eat.
Modern, comfortable. Postoffice Union Street. Opposite Postoffice.

CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS
COMPLETE LINE OF BABY CLOTHES to six years. MISS OLIVER'S BABY SHOP, 1527 Second ave.

CLEANING AND DYEING
FANTORIUM DYE WORKS, downtown offices 1419 Fourth ave., phone Main 7080. Wagon will call.

CLOTHING
MEN'S UPSTAIRS CLOTHIER
Less expensive, hence lower price LUNDQUIST, 304 Empress Bldg.

CORSETS
AGENT for the GOODWIN and other first-class lines, at prices from \$1.50 to \$25. MME. A. MORRILL, 1527 Second Ave.

DENTISTS
DR. D. D. CAMPBELL
403 Burke Bldg.
Phone Main 8849

GOWNS AND LADIES' TAILORING
ANNE S. KEATING, Importer of reception and evening gowns; tailored suits a specialty. 508 Haight bldg.

GROCERIES
OLD HOMESTEAD brand GROCERIES are the best. They are sold all over the state of Washington. Ask your Grocer for them. If he doesn't have them tell us. Sylvester Bros. Co., Distributors.

SEATTLE, WASH.

HABERDASHERS
E. N. BROOKS & CO.—Hatters and men's furnisiers. 1317 Second ave., Arcade bldg. Phone Elliott 717.

HAIRDRESSING
SHAMPOOING, Manicuring, etc. done at your home, between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Phone East 7591 before 10 a. m. MISS ANNETTE LOWE.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
THE VEGETABLE SILK SHOP
Satisfaction Guaranteed
405 Arcade Building

HOTELS
HOTEL MADISON, cor. 8th and Madison—Modern, comfortable. Reduced rates and special rates for permanent people.

ICE CREAM PARLOR
STOKES
Ice Cream—Cakes—Light Lunches
912 SECOND AVE.

LAUNDRIES
NELSON'S HAND LAUNDRY
1807 TERRY AVE.
Phone Main 5479

LUNCHEON
BUNCH OF GRAPES LUNCHEON
Cobb Bldg.
Mrs. F. A. Cooke, Prop.

MOVING AND STORAGE
FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE—Moving, packing, shipping. Reduced rates east and west. HENRY WELLS, Main 2817.

MILLINERY
BASQUETTE MILLINERY PARLORS
Exclusive styles, and prices to suit all. 301 Ellet Bldg., Second and Pike.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS
"SHEET MUSIC" and May Manton Patterns on measuring floor. Mail orders filled. FANTON & LONDON CO., Seattle, Wash.

SEATTLE, WASH.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTORS
MISS VANCE GRIFFITH
Teacher of Piano
611 Maiden, Seattle, Wash. Phone East 3725

PHOTOGRAPHERS
HAMILTON STUDIO—High-grade photographic work at reasonable prices. 675-680 Colman bldg.

TAILORS
DUNCAN MCGREGOR
Clothes for the man who knows
632 Lumber Exchange Bldg.

W. H. BUTCHART'S 1017 THIRD AVE. J. M. CUNNINGHAM, Merchant Tailor, Suite 203, Traders Bldg., N. W. Cor. Third Ave. and Marion St.

STATIONERY
C. E. DAVIS SUPPLY CO.
OFFICE SUPPLIES
216 Marion St. . . . Main 7086

OAKLAND, CAL.
PIANOS, FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.
PIANOS, furniture, carpets, etc. GIBBARD'S furnish homes complete from stoves to pianos. 517-519 14th st., between Washington and Clay.

KALAMAZOO, MICH.
LABELS
BAITLETT LABEL CO.
Gummed and ungummed Labels for every line of business. 218 N. Church St.

KANSAS CITY, MO.
ART
BOOK AND ART EXCHANGE
Appropriate Books, Cards, Motives, Pictures, Lesson Markers, Bibles and Bible Helps. 710 Commerce Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

OMAHA, NEB.
PHOTOGRAPHERS
SANDBERG & EITNER
107 South Sixteenth St.
For Photos of Quality.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the editorial comments presented today.

WASHINGTON POST—It appears that there will be 152 northern Democrats to 140 from the South in the next House of Representatives, but the Democratic victory of Nov. 5 put the South in the saddle, just the same. Democracy has obtained a foothold in the North such as it has never known before. Eighteen northern Democrats will soon take their places in the Senate. And in the House the northern Democrats outnumber those from the South by 12 votes. But the rules of Congress pay little tribute to sudden conversions. The wisdom of the South is now shown in the fact that few changes have been made in the persons who have been representing those states for many years. Not only because of the faithfulness to the men who have served the southern states in Congress does the South owe the fact that it is in the saddle at last. While the northern Democrats could outvote the southerners in caucus, the latter will dominate all legislation and appropriation bills. The South's faithfulness to its representatives has given them the rights of seniority on nearly all the important committees. The same is true in the Senate, where there are 31 southern Democrats to 18 from the North. Taking Congress as a whole, there are 171 southerners to 170 northerners, but the slight margin does not begin to show the superior strength of the South over the North so far as actual ability to control legislation is concerned. The South need not worry. It is very much in the saddle, and will demonstrate that fact very clearly in the Sixty-third Congress.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—Representative Sims announces that he will press his bill repealing the provision of the isthmian canal act which exempts from toll payment all American ships engaged in coastwise trade. He will have many sympathizers and supporters, and the bill should become law at the next session of Congress. There is no case for the "freedom" provision. The transportation expert, Professor Johnson, upon whose elaborate report President Taft based the tolls fixed in his recent proclamation, argued strongly and convincingly in that very report against any exemption for our coastwise shipping. . . . In Congress the chairman of the respective committees which had charge of the bill opposed free tolls for the "coasters," which have a complete monopoly in any event. The ablest men in the Senate and House, men like Senators Burton and Root, were on the same side of the question, not only on economic but on moral grounds. Quibbling and strained construction aside, our treaty with England provides for absolutely equal treatment of "all nations" in the administration of the isthmian canal. That the free-toll provision violates the spirit and letter of that treaty is the opinion not only of all England but of all Europe. . . . If we had anything like a respectable reason for the free-toll provision, European comment and opinion might be disregarded. But there is no such reason. This, we proudly claim, is an era of equal rights and opportunities, not of privilege and cheap

politics. The coastwise trade can afford to pay moderate tolls and needs no further aid. On the other hand, the good name of the republic demands scrupulous good faith in the carrying out of treaty pledges. The free-toll provision should go. It will be regretted by no one who is jealous of the honor of the United States and believes in prosperity and opportunity for all without needless special privilege.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL—Rodin, the illustrious French sculptor, has always been an original and for that reason has often been regarded as an iconoclast in his art, or at least as a very peculiar genius. Rodin writes: "I have not changed nature, at least consciously. The feeling that influenced my vision showed me nature as I have copied her. If I had wished to modify what I saw and to make it more beautiful, I should have produced nothing good. For after all, the only principle in art is to copy what you see. Dealers in esthetics to the contrary, all other methods are fatal. There is no recipe for improving on nature. The only thing is to see."

That seems to dispose decisively of the old controversy between nature and art, romance and realism. The artist, sculptor, painter, writer, poet, presents the world he sees, and with what strength and sincerity is in him to present what his vision perceives. Visions vary. There are as many visions as there are men, and as many natures perceived as there are visions. Hence the diversity of art, which represents the diversity of vision. Some visions are romantically colored and others are realistically colorless. True. But the world Stevenson saw he as faithfully copied, as was the world seen and imitated by Gissing. And neither would be so conclusive in his art, had not both one and the other been sincere. The world one sees depends upon one's eyes. The eyes of a country man are not the eyes of a city man. The eyes of a common-sense individual are not the eyes of a scientifically trained person. Some eyes look for color, some for line. Some eyes observe things, others persons. Some vision is ethical, some economic, some dramatic. Some perception is dull, some is keen. Some is selfish, some is sympathetic. Each of us, while agreeing with others upon the main features of the world, privately possesses a characteristic world of his own.

CINCINNATI TIMES-STAR—The schoolboy who subscribes to the view that "multiplication is vexation," who doesn't like arithmetic and never will, may be pleased to learn that another educator has appeared in field with a proposal to reform arithmetic by the process of amputation. Professor Stone of the State Normal School at Montclair, N. J., believes that arithmetic as taught in the school should be made more practical. To that end he would use the knife upon every process that the child is unlikely to have use for in later years. He would cut out almost all work with fractions whose denominators are larger than 16; he would excise all such things as the greatest common divisor and the least common multiple and, . . . he

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Navy Orders
Ensign H. A. Strauss, detached the Vermont; to leave of absence.

Ensign C. P. Jungling, resignation accepted to take effect Dec. 1, 1912.

Surgeon F. W. S. Dean, detached Atlantic reserve fleet; to the New Hampshire.

Surgeon G. L. Angeny, detached the Delaware, and continue naval hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. A. May, detached the Baltimore; to the Solace.

Assistant Surgeon G. R. W. French, detached the Nero, connection Alaskan expedition; to the Panther.

Chief Boatswain T. W. Healey, detached the Louisiana; to home, wait orders.

Boatswain W. E. O'Connor, to the Louisiana.

Boatswain H. J. Williamson, detached the North Dakota; to home.

Chief Pharmacist J. D. Milligan, detached the Fish Hawk; to naval medical supply depot, navy yard, New York, N. Y.

Paymaster's Clerk M. E. Mitchell, appointed; to receiving ship at Mare island, Cal.

Movement of Naval Vessels

The Denver is at Guaymas.

The Montana is at Port Said.

The Culgoa is at the navy yard, New York.

The Ohio is at Philadelphia.

The Ontario, the Sonoma and the Cumberland are at Guantanamo.

The Tennessee left Malta for Smyrna.

The Patapasco left Norfolk for Tangier sound.

The Nanshan left Cavite for Guam.

The Rainbow left Siakwan for Shanghai.

Navy Notes

The cruiser Montana reached Port Said Saturday on her journey to the coast of Asia Minor to protect Americans. The Tennessee, which left Malta Friday, was due to arrive at Smyrna Sunday.

A board of officers who studied the basket mast has recommended that it be retained on the battle ships of the American navy. The board pronounces the existing arrangement satisfactory

would remove, from the text-books all problems connected with borrowing and lending, discounts, partial payments, insurance, taxes, etcetera, etcetera. This proposal has a familiar sound, although it has not often come from distinguished educators. Hitherto the educators have shown a disposition to cling to the old-fashioned belief that the true definition of education is only to be found in its derivation, and that it is and should be the process of drawing out and developing the faculties, not of cramming in a large amount even of the most useful information. Arithmetic, as it has been taught in the past, has been looked upon as a great help in mental training. Even the arithmetical processes which 99 out of 100 pupils promptly forget as soon as they are learned have been regarded as possessing some measure of usefulness. But this is a practical age and is becoming more so. Everything that is not practical seems doomed to be pitched out of the schoolroom window sooner or later.

from every point of view. A severe test showed that the mast was able to satisfactorily stand attacks. The new battleship Pennsylvania will be equipped with the "cage" mast.

The Warrington has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., as soon as convenient, prior to Dec. 20.

The Cum erland, a sailing ship, originally assigned for training service, has been assigned to Guantanamo, Cuba, as a station ship. She left New York in tow of the tugs in the Sonoma and the Ontario.

The new battleship Arkansas, after the testing of her guns on the southern drill grounds will proceed to New York to receive a silver service from the state of Arkansas, Dec. 23.

Commander William M. Crose, governor of Tumulu, commandant of the naval station at that place, and also commanding the gunboat Princeton, has been commissioned governor of American Samoa, to date from Oct. 24, has been at Samoa since April 4, 1910, with headquarters at Thule.

Both of the fuel ships authorized by the last navy appropriation act may be built at the navy yard, Mare Island. According to the original program one was to be constructed at Brooklyn and the other on the Pacific coast, but the bid of Mare Island is much lower than that of Brooklyn.

The Neptune has been ordered placed in service as soon as the necessary officers and men have reported at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

HARBOR BILL TO BE DISCUSSED
WASHINGTON—Representative Sparkman of Florida, chairman of the House rivers and harbors committee, which has charge of the rivers and harbors appropriation bill, called a meeting of his committee for Wednesday. The committee has before it estimates from the army engineers for some \$40,000,000 for river and harbor improvements, and it is believed that the bill will total about \$50,000,000 as reported to the House.

SHIPS OFF FOR GUN DRILL
NEWPORT NEWS—Ten battleships of the Atlantic fleet—the Virginia, the Idaho, the Ohio, the Utah, the Rhode Island, the Illinois, the Delaware, the Arkansas, the Vermont and the New Hampshire—now anchored in Harpoon Roads, proceeded to the southern drill grounds, off the Virginia capes, early this morning to engage in general target practice.

LOVING CUP TO WAR CRAFT
WASHINGTON—A silver loving cup will be presented to the torpedo boat destroyer Beale on Wednesday by Mme. Bakmeteff, wife of the Russian ambassador. The Beals was named in honor of her father, Gen. Edward F. Beale, U. S. A.

LIVESTOCK EXPOSITION OPENED
CHICAGO—The international livestock exposition opened here Saturday with nearly 7000 horses, cattle, sheep and hogs entered for prizes. A feature of the exposition this year is in having expert cooks show the preparation of cheap cuts of meat in appetizing dishes.

Retiring Chairman of Joseph Fels Commission Talks to Single Taxers



DANIEL KIEFER

COUNCILMAN FAVORS GRADUAL REFORM IN BOSTON TAX SYSTEM

If a change is to be made in Boston's tax laws it will have to be a gradual one, according to Councilman Earnest E. Smith of this city, who favors a tax reform, in his address before the concluding session of single tax advocates and members of the Joseph Fels fund commission at the Twentieth Century Club Sunday evening. Joseph Fels said that as a result of the final executive sessions the work in Oregon and Missouri would be carried on by the commission along the lines recently followed.

Dr. C. S. Millet of Brockton, chairman of the commission, presided. Future plans were discussed, and the speakers included Daniel Kiefer of Cincinnati, retiring chairman of the commission; Louis F. Post of Chicago, editor of the Public; William A. Black of Kansas City, Mo.; John C. White of Chicago, Joseph Fels of Philadelphia, Miss Mary A. Birtwell of Cambridge, James R. Carret of Boston, George H. Duncan of East Jaffrey, N. H.; Judson King of Philadelphia, Bolton Hall of New York and Robert Scott of Winnipeg, Man.

Councilman Smith pressed the view that what is primarily needed in this city is to find out if those who own the city the most, who own the land in the center of the city, are being under-assessed as compared with the people who live in the suburbs. He reaffirmed his belief in the Solmers system of taxation.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

LURE OF THE AUTO
Teacher—If a man saves \$2 a week, how long will it take him to save \$1000? Boy—He never would, ma'am. After he got \$900 he'd buy a car.—The Wilson Worker.

DODGED THE QUESTION
"Pa, what is a pourparler?"
"What? Have you been studying ornithology for a whole year and don't know what a pourparler is? I'm surprised at you!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

HE OWNED THE HOUSE
Landlord—I don't allow any music in my house.
Prospective Tenant—But pardon me, I am a handmaster!
Landlord—Then do something else for a living.—Fliegende Blaetter.

WINGS OF WEALTH
Riches have wings beyond a doubt, it is related that.
The ladies pull the feathers out
To trim the latest hat.
—Washington Star.

GOOD DEMOCRAT
"I suppose your father is a good Democrat?"
"Yes, he is. He doesn't want a post-office and hasn't any advice to give to President-elect Wilson."—Detroit Free Press.

BEFORE AND AFTER
"Why is there so much trouble about revising the tariff?"
"Well," replied Senator Sorghum, "it's this way: Before election, you've got to make promises to the people who aren't business men. After election you've got to listen to the business men who are employing the people."—Washington Star.

WAS ABSORBED
"He kept the fire of genius burning," says a Georgia editor, "until the coal trust made a stockholder of him."—Atlanta Constitution.

RATHER NEGATIVE DEFINITION
"Contentment consists in the temporary forgetfulness of the things we would like to have next."—Puck.

GIFT OF WARSHIP TO BR

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BOY WANTED to learn jewelry repairing; \$4 week to start. W. E. TAYLOR, 21 Bromfield st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

CARPENTER wanted with own tools for about one week's work at \$5.00 per day. THE L. & C. CO., 915 Boylston st., Boston.

DEMONSTRATORS

For large stores in New England states; holiday goods; also new line of goods. F. H. HILL, 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

DRAFTSMEN WANTED

Men with experience on machinery or steel plate work. Apply to R. F. STURTEVANT CO., Reading, Mass.

ERRAND BOY WANTED

Bright, industrious and good boy. Call M. HARRIS, 52 Prince st., Boston.

MAN and wife wanted

man to do housework; wages \$40 per month. E. V. HART, R. D. 34-G, Norfolk County, Mass.

PLUMBER wanted

for steady position. Call S. M. HARRIS, 35 Prince st., Boston.

WANTED—Good, bright young man

for stock room; high school education. A. S. CAMPBELL CO., 284 Commercial st., Boston.

WANTED—Boy for errands and to assist

in machine shop work; \$4 per week; must show aptitude for the work and be willing to do the work required of him. T. F. WELCH CO., Boston.

WANTED by a fine art publishing house

a young man about 20 years of age for general office work; must have high school education, living in Belmont or vicinity, preferred. A. W. ELSON & CO., School st., Belmont, Mass.

WANTED—Machinists, bench hands,

steady work; we are always busy. Apply to GOLDING MFG. CO., Franklin, Mass.

WANTED—Young man to act as messenger

steady position in small town; applies by letter or at factory. S. F. PAPER BOX WORKS, H. L. Amsden, Mgr., Shelburne Falls, Mass.

WANTED—Window trimmer and card

writer; one who understands selling dress goods and card writing. Apply to H. J. GORDON CO., Lynn, Mass.

WANTED—A couple, young or middle

aged, the man to learn the poultry business, the woman to act as nursemaid to two small children; good opportunity for advancement for people not afraid to work. E. J. WHITMAN, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

WANTED—Clothing salesman; good position

for the right person; only man of exp. need apply. BOSTON LOTHING CO., 36 Main st., Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Engraver who can also sell

goods; to work in department store; state salary. J. S. WEBER, 8 Sylvan av., New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—A temperate, reliable man

to care for furnace or rent of room. MRS. J. A. DEAN, 159 St. Botolph st., Boston.

WANTED—Wanted for night work

Knives, looms; all 2-hour night work. DUNSTON ISLAND WOOLEN MILLS, Peabody, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER wanted, experienced in double entry. Address THIR JOHNSTON CO., Chelsea, Mass.

CASHER wanted at once, also bundle girl at RUSSIAN IMPORTING CO., 420 Boylston st., Boston.

CASHERS—TIMOTHY SMITH CO., Washington st., Roxbury, Mass. require the services of cashiers. Apply to superintendent at once.

CHAMBERMAID and waitress wanted. MRS. F. O. LAIRD, 23 St. Botolph st., Boston.

COOK for Haver state hospital, to cook for officers, directors, and men; must have board, room and washing done; plenty of help in kitchen; only first-class cooks need apply. Address STEWARD, 200 New England st., Boston.

DEMONSTRATORS in large stores on holiday goods in New England states; F. H. HILL, 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

DEMONSTRATORS in large stores on holiday goods in New England states; F. H. HILL, 36 Bromfield st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED WAITRESS and SKIRT FINISHER wanted by dressmaker living in Brighton. MRS. J. E. ELLIOT, 175 Commonwealth st., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS FINISHERS wanted; steady work and good pay. MRS. HARRIS, 55 Massachusetts av., room 318, Boston.

GENERAL housework maid wanted; good references required. MRS. DANA, Brighton road, Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wanted; must be neat and furnish good references. Apply MRS. RIDER, 80 Washington st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK MAID wanted in small family; baby 2 years; must be reliable and have good references; wages and wages; Protestant preferred. MRS. E. R. ANDERSON, 35 Allen av., Lynn, Mass.

50—YOUNG GIRLS—50

YOUNG GIRLS wanted in the stitching room of a large shoe factory; experience not necessary; good references; good room; Jamaica Plain and vicinity and pay them while learning; steady work. THOMAS G. PLANN, 100 Center and Bickford st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

HEMSTITCHERS wanted for table linen in 2-needle machines. F. NICHOLS MFG. CO., 58 Bedford st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, a middle-aged or elderly Christian colored woman to keep house for a small family; one who prefers a nice, comfortable home; large wages; call or write. MRS. ALICE HEMENWAY, 38 Wigglesworth st., Boston, Suite 2.

LADY, alone all day, wishes Protestant woman of quiet, cheerful disposition for a few hours each week to do the work of a board and pleasant home; will pay small salary to right person; references. MISS ALLEN, 12 Acorn st., Malden, Mass.

LARGE MIDDLE-WESTERN JOBBING MILLINERY CONCERN has opening for 2 A designers; good references; positions to right parties. Address by letter only. MISS Z. McDONALD, 52 West 5th st., Boston.

WANTED—Maid for general housework; small family. Apply MRS. JOHN D. SAWYER, 16 Warren av., Pawtucket, R. I.

MILK HELP—At Hingham, N. H.; will take whole families and guarantee work; experienced; experience \$9.00 a week; make arrangements through Boston office. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MOTHER'S HELPER—Pleasant home, considerate treatment and small compensation is offered an intelligent woman who can act as mother's helper, cook, and laundry; please state age and reference. Address MRS. H. B. KNOX, Andover, Mass.

PROTESTANT woman wanted as companion and to get men for a young married couple in exchange for board and lodging; small baby in family. H. C. TROOP, 100 North st., Dorchester, Mass., suite 2.

SEAMSTRESS wanted to assist in care of lady's wardrobe, two or three days each month. Address MRS. BERTON, "onced rd., Weston, Mass.

WANTED—Middle-aged American (Protestant) or German woman for general housework; must have high school education. MRS. W. F. DOLKE JR., 47 Cleveland st., Arlington, Mass., suite 47-M.

WANTED—Experienced mill makers, finishers and errand girl. M. G. GARRITY, 18 Gainsboro st., Boston.

WANTED—Girls over 16 for neat, clean work. MONARCH LAUNDRY, 153 Derby av., New Haven, Conn.

WANTED—Girl to wait on table for her family. CUMBERLAND DINING ROOM, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—A good appearing girl about 20 to learn shampooing. MISS CORBETT, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—A saleslady for Christmas holidays, hours from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. POLARIS, 108 W. Taylor, 56 Bromfield st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Mother and daughter; mother to do cooking and general housework; no family washing; daughter to assist with baby and child of 2, must not be under 12. Apply MRS. H. P. EMMONS, 8 Egreton st., off Cummings rd., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—Cook (colored) for house where a few boarders are kept. MRS. MYERS, 23 Beale st., Brookline, Mass. Phone 507-M Brookline.

WANTED—Apprentice to work with a dressmaker; a good sewer; the only requirement; paid while learning. MRS. GENNIE LANE, 122 Aspinwall av., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—Young girl of good character to assist with the care of 6-year-old child; must be a native born. Apply mornings to MRS. GERTRUDE BARR, 173 Mason ter., Brookline, Mass.

WANTED—Good, capable woman for stock room; must have high school education. A. S. CAMPBELL CO., 284 Commercial st., Boston.

WANTED—Two experienced Protestant girls, history of complete training in family of five on country place in Lexington, Mass. Apply MRS. WM. F. MARTIN, 118 Lexington, Mass.

WANTED—General girl where other girls would like to leave some trade; preferred; ref. Tel. 742-W Winchester. MRS. C. J. RAMSDALE, 13 Lakeview st., Boston.

YOUNG WOMAN, intelligent (26 or over) wanted for weekly newspaper office, South shore; permanent position right party. R. E. BERTH, 18 Park st., Rockland, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICE (16), residence South Boston; would like to learn some trade; capable of running a Buick car; \$8 to \$10. Mention No. 8272. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

ARCHITECTURAL SUPERINTENDENT, civil construction draftsman and specification writer, complete knowledge of all phases of the business. Address A. J. EXANDER, Box 2233, Boston.

A RELIABLE MAN (30) wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED MAN wants work in department store; good habits; references. WILLIAM COOK, 12 Greenleaf st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR—in private family or light truck; age 25, single, residence West Lynn; A-1 reference and experience; knowledge on auto repair work; \$16-\$18. Mention 8250. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

CHAUFFEUR (Protestant, single) desired position; good driver; can do garden and greenhouse work; good recommendations. JOSEPH VICKERY, 19 Wedgemere av., Winchester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, American, single, wants position; have had four years' experience on all makes; can do overhauling; good references. CHAS. W. WILBERT, 11 Dwight st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (American) desires position; experienced; best of references; strictly temperate; no objection to traveling; thoroughly acquainted with city and suburban routes. KORB, 57 Holland st., Roxbury, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—MECHANIC, American, (25), desires position; six years' experience on road and road; clean record; two years present place. A. L. CROCKER, 429 South st., Boston.

CLERK, age 21, single, res. Boston; A-1 ref.; exp. as hotel clerk, cashier, clerk, telephone operator and head bookkeeper; position immediately. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

CLERK, age 18, res. Salem; good ref. and exp. \$10 to \$12. Mention 8168. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

CLERK (20), single, residence Braintree; good ref. and exp. \$10 to \$12. Mention 8168. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

CLERK (27), single, residence Boston; exp. as cashier and order clerk; A-1 references and experience; \$15 to \$18. Mention 8168. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

CLERK, age 26, single, res. Everett; exp. in grocery; good ref. and exp. \$10 to \$12. Mention 8170. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

CLERK (chilling), age 24, single, residence Roxbury; knowledge of general office work; experience on Remington typewriter; good ref. and exp. \$10 to \$12. Mention 8170. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

COLLECTOR (35), married, residence Franklin; willing to go anywhere; A-1 references, education and experience; knowledge of duties of collector. Mention 8277. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

COLLEGE STUDENT will translate from or into Spanish; also tutors subjects preparing for college, especially French, Latin, algebra and trigonometry. WRIGHT, 16 Gray Hall, Cambridge, Mass.

COLORED CHAUFFEUR desires position with family; have license but no experience. URAH MUIR, 14 Porter st., Boston.

COMPETENT, experienced man wishes all kinds of house cleaning; rugs, etc. LOUIS A. HILL, 16 Boylston pl., Boston.

COOK (20), single, residence Whitport; willing to go anywhere; good ref. and experience; especially good on bread and pastry; \$15 week. Mention No. 8273. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2000.

COOK wanted position to roast, broil, or cook in small restaurant. F. E. MORRIS, 204 E. 9th st., South Boston.

COOK

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

HOUSEKEEPER—Competent, willing, American woman would like position; references given. C. B. ANDREWS, 37 Rutland st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Refined American lady desires position in small family; references given. MRS. J. MILLER, 8 Mt. Vernon st., Boston.

INTELLIGENT YOUNG LADY, knowledge of stenography, bookkeeping, general office detail and some foreign languages; desires position; references given. MRS. A. R. SHOHAN, 54 Devon st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (colored) wishes work in home. ANNE FERGUSON, 20 W. 2nd st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS (head or matron), 42, single, residence Boston, 25 years experience, \$30-\$50 month; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

LAUNDRESS first-class, desires work to take home; will call on delivery. E. J. HIGGINS, 306 Shawmut st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS would like work to take home; call on Mrs. WILLIAM, 15 Camden st., Boston.

LAUNDRY work wanted for Monday and Tuesday of each week. MRS. DORA E. LOTT, 18 W. 2nd st., Roxbury, Mass.

LAUNDRY wanted to take home, also at South Boston. MRS. M. ALLEN, 31 Vinton st., Boston.

LAW CLERK, graduate College of Law, degree, 10, 31, residence Boston, single, experienced stenographer in a law office; seven years' legal experience; both in making briefs and court work; willing to go anywhere; \$15 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

MATRON—In hotel or institution; age 40, married, residence Cambridge, A-1 references; \$20 month; board and room; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN, experienced, intelligent, refined, as working housekeeper or companion; references. MISS S. HOPKIN, 40 W. 2nd st., Boston.

MT. HOLYOKE GRADUATE with tutor pupils; available in Cambridge; good salary; DOROTHY WILKINSON, 1124 Commonwealth st., Brookline, Mass.

NEAT COLORED GIRL, desires day work of any kind; sewing, parties, cleaning; call or write. MISS WILSON, 10 Huntington av., Boston.

NEAT COLORED GIRL, would like position as lady's maid in New York; MINNIE JOHNSON, of Winsor st., Suite 2, Roxbury, Mass.

NEWSPAPER WORK, 21, single, residence Salem, knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; excellent proofreader; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

NURSERY WORK or household work wanted by neat, reliable colored girl; MRS. LAURENCE, 100 Market st., Cambridge, Mass.

OFFICE WORK, 31, single, residence Roxbury, knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; excellent proofreader; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

PARLOR MAID, 20, colored, residence Dorchester, \$10 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

PROTESTANT GIRL (17) wishes to assist in light household work for good home; salary \$15; 17 Broomfield rd., West Somerville, Mass.

PROFESSOR, residence Dorchester, 40, single, knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; excellent proofreader; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

REFINED GIRL, would like position as companion or chaperone, either traveling or in home; for full particulars please address by letter, MRS. C. L. KING, 117 Beacon st., Boston.

REFINED YOUNG LADY, well educated, desires employment few days a week; MRS. M. GILFILLAN, 44 Lebanon st., Melrose, Mass.

RELIABLE WOMAN would like to take call or write. MRS. NANCY PATTEN, 34 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN desires position as companion or chaperone, either traveling or in home; for full particulars please address by letter, MRS. C. L. KING, 117 Beacon st., Boston.

REFINED YOUNG LADY, well educated, desires employment few days a week; MRS. M. GILFILLAN, 44 Lebanon st., Melrose, Mass.

RELIABLE WOMAN would like to take call or write. MRS. NANCY PATTEN, 34 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN desires position as companion or chaperone, either traveling or in home; for full particulars please address by letter, MRS. C. L. KING, 117 Beacon st., Boston.

REFINED YOUNG LADY, well educated, desires employment few days a week; MRS. M. GILFILLAN, 44 Lebanon st., Melrose, Mass.

RELIABLE WOMAN would like to take call or write. MRS. NANCY PATTEN, 34 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN desires position as companion or chaperone, either traveling or in home; for full particulars please address by letter, MRS. C. L. KING, 117 Beacon st., Boston.

REFINED YOUNG LADY, well educated, desires employment few days a week; MRS. M. GILFILLAN, 44 Lebanon st., Melrose, Mass.

RELIABLE WOMAN would like to take call or write. MRS. NANCY PATTEN, 34 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN desires position as companion or chaperone, either traveling or in home; for full particulars please address by letter, MRS. C. L. KING, 117 Beacon st., Boston.

REFINED YOUNG LADY, well educated, desires employment few days a week; MRS. M. GILFILLAN, 44 Lebanon st., Melrose, Mass.

RELIABLE WOMAN would like to take call or write. MRS. NANCY PATTEN, 34 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass.

REFINED AMERICAN WOMAN desires position as companion or chaperone, either traveling or in home; for full particulars please address by letter, MRS. C. L. KING, 117 Beacon st., Boston.

REFINED YOUNG LADY, well educated, desires employment few days a week; MRS. M. GILFILLAN, 44 Lebanon st., Melrose, Mass.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

SEWING (33), residence Boston; also willing to do mending or dressmaking; FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

SMART young lady, wants traveling position, any kind of work; experience; EVELYN MATTHEWS, 177 No. Main st., Fall River, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, age 19, single, residence Gloucester; good reference and experience; private secretary; \$10-\$12 week; (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, single, residence Jamaica Plain, good reference, \$10-\$12 week; (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 27, single, residence Salem, experienced as proofreader and experience; \$12 week; good references and experience; FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER (19), residence Norwell; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER (19), residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER (30), single, residence Boston; 12 years' experience and A-1 references; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 21, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 23, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 25, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 26, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 31, residence Boston; LL. B., graduate College of Law, degree, and 7 years of that practical legal work; with in making briefs and court work; any machine, knowledge of day; can run typewriter; \$15 per week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, age 17, residence West Roxbury; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER with several years' experience; desires position; best of references; H. C. TAYLOR, 47 Hemenway st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, age 18, res. city; to start. Mention \$10 a week. DORIS E. MAAS, 100 W. 2nd st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, res. city; knowledge of bookkeeping; \$10 a week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, age 19, single, res. city; knowledge of general office work; \$10 a week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, age 24, single, res. city; A-1 ref. and exp. as stenographer; capable of doing all kinds of general office work; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, age 28, single, residence Cambridge; knowledge of stenography and bookkeeping; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 19, residence Dorchester; good reference; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 24, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 31, residence Boston; A-1 ref. and exp. as stenographer; capable of doing all kinds of general office work; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STENOGRAPHER, 28, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

STITCHER (on rubber raincoats or pieces work). Mention \$34. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, age 21, single, res. Boston, A-1 ref. and exp. as switchboard operator; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, 28, married, residence Boston; A-1 ref. and exp. as telephone operator; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, age 23, single, res. Braintree; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

TUTORING—Age 40, single, res. Cambridge, A-1 ref. and exp. as tutor; knowledge of duties of governess; awaits offer; \$10 a week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

TWO NOVA SCOTIAN GIRLS would like cooking; private work or second hand; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

TYPEWRITER, 21, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

WATERS with good references desires position. ALICE BRENNAN, 58 Francis st., Boston.

WATERS with good references desires position. ALICE BRENNAN, 58 Francis st., Boston.

WATERS with good references desires position. ALICE BRENNAN, 58 Francis st., Boston.

WATERS with good references desires position. ALICE BRENNAN, 58 Francis st., Boston.

WATERS with good references desires position. ALICE BRENNAN, 58 Francis st., Boston.

WATERS with good references desires position. ALICE BRENNAN, 58 Francis st., Boston.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED—By young lady, position in small office; experienced; references. \$10-\$12 week; MRS. E. MEIGAN, 87 Richmond st., Boston.

WANTED—Work in store, office, factory or as daily attendant; reliable; references. \$10-\$12 week; MRS. KIMBALL, 1 Elmwood pl., Roxbury, Mass.

WANTED—Cleaning, afternoons or evenings; by respectable woman; good reference; can be seen at home after 12 m. MRS. MARY NEVILLE, 25 Carver st., Boston.

WANTED—By young Canadian gentleman of education, position as companion or secretary; references given. Apply MISS M. L. KIRK, 69 Foster st., Brighton, Mass.

WANTED—By an elderly woman, light housework in small, adult family; no washing or ironing; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

WANTED—Position caring for children; KIDNEY, N. H. NELLIE HUMPHREY, 100 W. 2nd st., Boston.

WANTED—A position in a small family as housekeeper or to help in family; references given. ADELAIDE V. CRIGHTON, Back Bay, P. O., Boston.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper by a middle-aged woman; capable of taking care of children; excellent references. MRS. E. B. BROWN, 200 Crescent st., Rockland, Mass.

WOMAN (American, middle-aged), single, wishes position as housekeeper; references given. MRS. M. MANN, 182 Columbus av., Boston.

WOMAN, smart, capable, wants work in private family; references; MRS. E. T. MOORE, 1257 R. T. st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER with daughter (11); desires position; the best of references; city or country. MRS. MOORE, 1257 R. T. st., Boston.

WORK WANTED by the day; good references. YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 85 C. LEHMAN, 5 W. 2nd st., Boston.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

YOUNG COLORED GIRL, 17, single, residence Boston; good reference and experience; \$12 week; mention STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; Tel. 2060.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

SALESWOMEN, furs, particularly elegant, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN, gloves, particularly elegant, thoroughly experienced; references for glove department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN—Particularly efficient, thoroughly experienced; references for fur department. Apply at office of general manager, R. H. MACY & CO., New York.

SALESWOMEN

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

INDIAN SECRETARY OF STATE AND COUNCIL ARE SUPREME

In Finance They May Override the Government of India Itself—Gold Mint Much Desired and Failure to Establish It Is Felt

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—In dealing with the subject of Indian finance the secretary of state for India, assisted by his council, is supreme in administering Indian affairs in England, and, indeed, as representing the superior authority of the British Parliament, he can override the government of India itself. In the realm of finance this authority is particularly real and active. All Indian expenditure must be sanctioned by him and his council, and the intricate and delicate business of regulating the currency and maintaining the exchange value of the rupee, so far as it can be maintained by artificial means, falls to his duty.

Everyone knows that the rupee is par excellence the Indian coin, and everyone who has had relatives in India for many years knows how at one time the depreciation in the value of the rupee caused dismay and consternation to those whose salaries or profits were paid in that coin, and who found that when they wished to remit money due its value was sometimes halved in the process. This depreciation was caused by the unrestricted coinage of silver offered for that purpose. In the year 1893 a law was passed closing the mint, with the result after some years of making the exchange fairly stable at 1s 4d per rupee (the nominal value, of course, being originally 2s), at which rate it has remained, with fluctuations within narrow limits, ever since.

In 1898 the government of India put forward certain proposals for the establishment of a satisfactory currency. A committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Henry Fowler, and therefore always referred to as the Fowler committee, was appointed to consider these proposals, and generally to report as to the best means for securing the end in view. The report recommended the establishment of the gold standard, with a fixed relation of the rupee to the pound sterling of 15 to 1, that is, the nominal value of the rupee was to be 1s. 4d. A mint for gold was to be opened, and the rupee was to be coined only as the government deemed it to be necessary for the requirements of the country. The report made on the coinage of silver, a "soft" large profit at the cheap price of 1s. 10d. per ounce for silver to many years ago, was to be put aside in gold for a "gold standard" reserve.

The whole point in these recommendations was the establishment of a gold standard in place of a silver standard, so that the fluctuations of value between gold and silver might be avoided. Perhaps it will be profitable to top for a moment and consider the meaning of money as a means of expressing the value of all kinds of goods in the same sort of way. Thus four apples may be worth 10 turkeys, or a dozen carrots, but it is much more convenient for general business to express the value of each of these, or any other commodities, in money. Then their value is at once comparable with that of any other thing. Now, if a nation were completely self-contained, and if all its members were entirely honest, it would not perhaps make any difference what medium of exchange was adopted; but as neither of these conditions is anywhere fulfilled a medium must be employed that has of itself an intrinsic value. Now if one nation has one medium, say gold, and another nation has another medium, say silver, it follows that in discharging their debts to each other there must be taken into account not merely the "value" of the goods they have supplied each other with, but also the relative value of the metals with which they are settling their debts, namely, gold and silver.

Now, gold is fast becoming the standard of the world, and it would be greatly to India's advantage to have a gold standard. Nevertheless, notwithstanding the Fowler committee's recommendation, the Indian gold mint has not yet been established. This is one of the bitter complaints of Indian financiers; and the reason alleged by them for this failure is that the India council at Whitehall is too much governed by the advice gathered from its experts in the city of London, who, themselves engaged in the general struggle for gold bullion, constantly find it difficult to recommend that the propitious moment has arrived for starting what they must naturally look upon as a rival claimant for gold in India. Then again, it is a subject of complaint that the profit on the silver coinage has been invested in securities instead of being held in gold.

The English financier, accustomed in the halcyon state of English credit to working on the very smallest possible percentage of actual cash, looks with dismay on the accumulation of an idle gold reserve, and has not been able to resist the inclination of seeing a profit made. But India is not England, and the special circumstances of the case seem to point to the desirability of keeping the reserve strictly in gold.

A further complaint, that the Indian government balances in London have increased progressively from about 4,500,000 sterling in 1907 to nearly 18,000,000 in 1912, requires a little preliminary explanation. India has to provide in London in the course of a year about 16,000,000 sterling to pay certain charges—interest on debt, pensions, etc. The secretary of state raises the money by selling paper bills

drawn on the treasuries of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, bills which the Anglo-Indian banks are generally eager enough to buy. But in order to pay 16,000,000 sterling in the course of a year it is quite unnecessary to keep a running balance of 18,000,000, and the writer of the articles in the Times, to which we drew attention last week, in deploring the "waste" in Indian trade caused by this lock-up of money, again hints that the secretary of state is unduly influenced by his finance council, which consists of three members. Two of the three are prominent London bankers with no Indian connections or interests; and their particular banks are among those "approved" banks to whom the secretary's spare balances are lent without security. These bankers are without suspicion, but if the simple rule of avoiding even the appearance of evil were adopted, many waggish tongues would find their "occupation gone."

LACONIA CAR COMPANY EXPERIENCING GOOD BUSINESS GROWTH

The Laconia Car Company, which was organized in Boston last March with \$1,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred and \$1,000,000 common stock to take over the car manufacturing properties at Laconia, N. H., is experiencing a notable growth in its business, although there is no immediate prospect for inauguration of common dividends. H. C. Wiley, treasurer, says: "An inventory as of Sept. 30 (on which the company's fiscal year ends), taken on a very conservative basis, shows net current assets of \$540,000. The company started business with a very limited amount of orders on hand and with a payroll of only 300 men. Today it is employing 900 men. There are unfilled orders on hand to operate the plant at full capacity for several months, and prospects for future business are excellent."

"Cars are now being built for six steam and four electric roads, and there are more different classes of cars, of both steel and wood in our plant today than in any other car plant in the country." The Laconia Company has just booked a contract from Maine Central railroad for 300 steel covered rack flat cars, with trucks.

At the annual meeting of the company Henry N. Sweet of Hornblower & Weeks was added to the board, and the following directors re-elected: Cornell S. Hawley, president; Craig Colgate, Harold J. Coldidge, Henry Hornblower, William L. Putnam, William H. Hill, Robert T. Paine 2d, Louis A. Frothingham, P. W. Whittemore and H. C. Wiley.

EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA WERE THE BEST EVER KNOWN

WASHINGTON—An astonishing and wholly unprecedented increase in the export trade from the United States to South America occurred during October, though the acceleration has been going on with steadily increasing ratio for the past 10 months. The state department is disposed to attribute this increase to the great activity of the American consuls, who, under the department's instructions, are constantly seeking for trade opportunities for American manufacturers.

During October the exports to Argentina reached \$4,320,050; to Brazil \$3,114,336; and to Uruguay \$483,949. In the case of Brazil the increase in trade amounted to 36 per cent compared with October last year.

For the 10 months ending Oct. 31, the Argentine exports totaled \$41,997,043, and the Brazilian \$33,968,773, and Uruguay \$6,129,023. This amounted to an increase of 110 per cent in the case of Argentina compared with four years ago. The export trade with Japan during the same 10 months rose to a total of \$45,025,125, which is an increase of 15 per cent in one year. State department officials point with satisfaction to the fact that, especially in the case of the Argentina and Uruguay, this American export trade is composed not of raw material, but generally of manufactured products which compete with European goods.

GOLD FOR IMPORT
NEW YORK—The Guaranty Trust Company has purchased \$1,000,000 in gold in London for shipment to New York. The Carmania brought \$750,000 in gold bars for the company. Heideback, Ickelheimer & Co. have secured \$500,000 in gold in London for shipment to New York.

CHARTERS ISSUED TO NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters were issued last week to the following new business corporations: William F. Bryan Waste Company, Boston, waste cloth, \$10,000; William F. Bryan, William J. Hayes, William C. Hayes.

Cape Cod Fish Freezing and Packing Company, \$72,000; Lombard, C. Jones, Asa B. Coburn, Angus McKay, Edward S. Ellis, Charles G. Ellis.

John A. Frye Shoe Company, Marlboro, \$250,000; Walter P. Frye, John A. Frye, Robert P. Frye, Herbert M. Hazelton.

J. O. Whitten Company, Boston, glue and by-products, \$250,000; George R. Whitten, Clarence A. Perkins, Samuel E. Perkins, Charles C. Whitten.

Shawmut Real Estate Company, Boston, \$100,000; Edward G. Messervy, Francis Pritchard, Eugene F. O'Sullivan, Inglis A. Peppard.

Brown-Sargent Company, Boston, paints and oils, \$15,000; Charles R. Sargent, Sherman D. Brown, Albert S. Ritchie.

Commercial Realty Company, Boston, \$50,000; Annie Alkon, Fannie Kemper, Jacob Alkon.

James Miles & Son Company, Worcester, construction, \$30,000; James Miles, Walter J. Miles.

Catherine-Shea Company, Boston, millinery and furs, \$20,000; Catherine Shea, James E. Rich, Edwin C. Merrill.

The F. F. Woodward Company, Fitchburg, hay and grain, \$40,000; Frederick F. Woodward, F. Howland Woodward, Helen E. Woodward.

Motor Supply Shop, Inc., Boston, \$25,000; Mark V. O'Neil, Walter E. McDaniel.

Eastern Type & Plate Company, Boston, printers' supplies, \$50,000; Frederick S. Sage, Staley D. Trefry, James A. Osgood.

Usher Automatic Stop Company, Chicago, \$15,000; Frank H. Page, Frank D. Howard, Charles H. Usher.

Harding & Co., Inc., Boston, jewelry, \$10,000; Simon T. Harris, Harry Marx, Jacob A. Harris.

W. O. Bliss Company, Boston, woollens, \$10,000; Fred M. Smullen, Nellie G. Bliss, John K. Berry.

Stavo Laminated Slate Company, Boston, slate mining and quarrying, \$18,000; A. L. Mullen, Harriet M. Pingree, Philip C. Stanwood.

Atlantic Dress Manufacturing Company, Boston, \$50,000; Hyatt A. Cohen, Sarah Cohen, Julius E. Blumberg.

William F. Mayo Company, Boston, rubber goods, \$150,000; William F. Mayo, George H. Mayo, William H. Mayo.

H. T. Schaefer Company, Inc., Boston, coal and coke, \$10,000; Henry T. Schaefer, Ottilie E. Schaefer, Harry J. Jaquith.

Freeman-Daughaday Company, Norton, manufacturing jewelry, \$400,000; Frank P. Daughaday, Clarence L. Valentine, Arthur F. Dolan.

Marshall Laundry, Inc., Marshallfield, \$50,000; Frank L. Smett, John W. Merrell, Horace T. Fogg.

Vendome Lumber Company, Lynn, \$25,000; Owen Farley, Luther Hill, Francis M. Hill.

Suffolk Street Garage, Inc., Lynn, \$50,000; Daniel Lynch, John Buckley, Henry Thomas.

Frank L. Roberts Company, Boston, brokers, \$50,000; Frank L. Roberts, John J. Walsh.

Bigelow-Dowse Company, Boston, hardware, \$400,000; Harry E. Dodge, John J. Gill, Rutledge Kellogg.

MINE NOTES

Paine, Webber & Co. have received the following wire:

"A new vein has been cut in the Hancock mine, carrying a large amount of copper. It is in the foot-wall of all the other veins and is the most important strike for some time."

Victoria's difficulty in holding its tramways or securing new ones to replace those who quit to go to mines situated nearer to the larger towns is greatly embarrassing that company and was responsible for October's production falling 50 per cent below normal. More men were working in November, however, and it is expected that production will be materially better than in the month preceding. Production for the year will be about the same as last year, 1,300,000 pounds, at a cost of about 13 cents a pound. The rock's yield holds steady at a trifle less than 10 pounds of refined copper per ton. The main shaft is nearing the 234 level and No. 6 is down 100 feet. A drift is driving from No. 6 at 900 feet to connect with No. 2. A dozen new homes for employees are in course of construction.

Adventure is drifting on the unidentified lode intersected by a shaft at 100 feet. The lode was not disclosed in diamond drilling, but showed very favorably where cut in sinking. The drift is now in over 90 feet and is in exceedingly rich ground. Drifting on No. 3 lode has been resumed with very satisfactory results. A diamond drill is working from the bottom of the shaft, which is 1500 feet. The stockpile has nearly 5000 tons, but no plans for milling have as yet been made.

REMOVE BOSTON OFFICE
Goldman, Sachs & Co. announce the removal of their Boston office to 60 Congress street, the Hornblower & Weeks building.

BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS ARE IN GOOD DEMAND

Spruce Lumber, in Particular, Is Bringing Profitable Prices—Hardwoods Firm and in Light Supply—No Definite Change in Randoms

The spruce manufacturer with but little soliciting is obtaining from customers in good standing orders at very remunerative prices for all the lumber he can produce and he believes that this state of affairs is likely to last for many days and perhaps many weeks.

The commission men are not so well content. The mills from which many of them habitually buy are either closed down or have already taken all the orders they can fill. Several wholesale merchants ordinarily active participants are today hardly more than spectators.

There are several firms connected with mills in New Brunswick from which random could be obtained if only the Canadian Pacific would furnish the necessary cars. That company, however, has, it seems, a pronounced objection to allowing its cars to leave its own line because of a difficulty about getting them back again.

There are not many orders for frames on the market but there are so few mills at work that prices are very strong. In one or two instances recently buyers in a nervous hurry have paid \$27 for very quick shipment. The ruling price is still of course \$26 and retailers when obliged to purchase recognize the futility of trying to obtain concessions. How much longer this price will last is a question.

In the random situation there is no definite change. There is some inquiry every day and business frequently results when a seller can guarantee an early date for delivery. For 2x4, \$22 to \$22.50, is quoted. The other small sizes under 7 inches are sometimes sold at \$21 and sometimes at \$21.50. For 2x8, which is selling well, there are still two prices, \$23 and \$23.50.

Of eastern hemlock boards there was a sale a few days ago at \$24. Buyers generally have learned that \$23.50 is as little as any one will take today for any sort of decent delivery. For a carload lot of spruce covering boards \$22 is only obtained occasionally but for a small lot in mixed cars it is not considered by retailers unreasonably high. For No. 2 matched spruce, stock lengths, \$23.50 to \$24 is still quoted. The firmness of prices is explained by the light supply.

Laths of 1 1/2 inch are bringing \$4.50. Of 1 1/2 inch there have been sales within a few days at \$4.25. The laths in question were of very full width and in all respects first class. The ordinary prices are \$4 and \$4.10. The offerings of the round wood variety are likely soon to increase of course.

The only new thing to note about the shingle market is the recurrence of a rumor that two large firms are selling extras at \$4.15 and clears at \$3.90. This may be correct, but it is certainly very hard to prove. The red cedar situation is very unsatisfactory. It has been possible to buy them lately for as little as \$3.65. Any one asking more than \$3.75 today has no hope of getting a customer.

Very good clapboards are still as much as \$32. The full range is \$30 to \$32.

The prices following are those at which retailers can buy of the wholesale trade. They refer to lumber 8 to 20 feet in length. For every two feet or fraction of two feet over 20 feet \$1 is supposed to be added. The rule is not, however, always adhered to in sales of random.

SPRUCE LUMBER

Railroad shipments:
Frames, 8-inch and under \$26, 9-inch \$27, 10-inch \$28, 11 or 12-inch \$29.
Random, 2x4 \$22 to \$22.50, 2x3 \$21.50 to \$22, 2x5, 2x6, 2x7 \$21 to \$21.50, 2x8 \$23 to \$23.50, 2x10 \$24.50 to \$25, 2x12 \$25 to \$25.50.
Boards, spruce cov., 6 and up \$21.50 to \$22, matched spruce \$23.50 to \$24, hemlock, 12, 14, 16 feet \$23.50, bundled furrag clipped to lengths \$22.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS.
Shingles: Extras, \$4.25; clears, \$3.95 to \$4.
Laths, spruce, 1 1/2-inch, \$4.30; 1 1/4-inch, \$4 to \$4.10.
Clapboards, spruce, 4-foot extras, \$30 to \$32; clears, \$28 to \$30.

The southern lumber retailers have not so much lumber in their yards as customary at this season. During a great part of the year they more than half expected a decline in prices and bought cautiously. In many instances the mills, having done a good business for months past with southern and western customers are overstocked and would not be able to fill an order promptly even if there were no car shortage. The buyer who is so situated that he must have something quickly finds that he is compelled to pay handsomely.

A seller who can supply yellow pine flooring promptly hasn't any trouble in finding a customer for it. For a rift sap, a buyer is asked \$4.50.

The comparative firmness of the market for partition is retained. For B and better 3/4x3 1/2, no one today quotes less than \$30.50 and a good many manufacturers, the majority probably, want more, some of them much more.

Roofers have been moved up another notch, a fact which sellers declare has had no chilling effect upon the demand. Houses that were asking \$21.50 for 8-inch and \$22.50 for 8-inch are now insisting upon 50 cents more in each case, and declare that they have no difficulty in getting it. Buyers, it is said, are not considering the price. It is the time of delivery they wish to have a very explicit

understanding about. In the quotation for rough edge there has not been any further change. The price quoted a fortnight ago by some people, v.e. \$32.50, seems to have completely disappeared. For partition the market is firm.

For some grades of cypress the Lyons company has let down its price a little. The inference is that for these grades the demand has slackened a little. That for most of what they have to offer they are still experiencing a brisk demand is proved by the fact that their mills are still working night and day.

Prices for flooring are for 1x1: Arkansas and long leaf pine: Partition B and better, 3/4x3 1/2, \$30.50 to \$32.50; flooring edge grain A, \$43.75 to \$45.25; B, \$41.25 to \$43; C, \$35.25 to \$37.50; flat grain A, \$33.25 to \$34; B, \$32.25 to \$33.25.

North Carolina pine: Edge rough, 4-4 under 12 inch, \$33.25; partition No. 1 13-16x3 1/2, \$33 to \$35; roofers, 6-inch, \$22 to \$22.50; 8-inch, \$23 to \$23.50.
Cypress, 1s and 2s: 1-inch, \$48 to \$49; 1 1/2 inch, \$49 to \$50.50; 2-inch, \$53.75 to \$54.25; 3-inch, \$62 to \$63; No. 1 shop, 1-inch, \$30.50 to \$32; 1 1/4, 1 1/2-inch, \$37 to \$38; 2-inch, \$40.75 to \$41.25.

The hardwood merchants speak of the demand for all they have to offer as encouraging and lay great stress on the continued firmness of the prices quoted by manufacturers. Supplies are so light, it is said, that recessions are simply impossible and further advances are at all improbable. Some authorities affirm very positively that the more carefully the situation is studied the more convinced the student will become that producers have sound reasons for their views. Occasionally some buyer tells of a purchase of some lumber at cut figures, but he invariably refuses to divulge the name of the seller and is never anxious to show the goods to the salesman with whom he happens to be conversing. For the best of quartered oak, 1s and 2s, \$90 and even more is sometimes asked, but \$80 will buy good stock. There is a story of a recent sale at \$85. Plain oak is still in active demand and very firm.

It is doubtful if anything very good in ash could be bought now for less than \$59. In both white and brown ash buyers are showing some interest and all sellers are very confident about the value of both. For poplar, 1s and 2s, the demand continues to lag a little, but in the undergrades a fairly satisfactory business is being done. Maple is reported to be finding favor and for the best hand saved \$41 is being obtained. The manner in which the price of walnut is soaring is the interesting feature of the market for the more expensive woods. White pine is in fair demand and still commands firm prices.

Quotations for white pine are for the most carefully graded stock. Prices for hardwoods are for lumber from the West and South. Because of the lack of grading, it is impossible to quote eastern stock.

HARDWOODS

1s and 2s
Ash, brown, 1-inch, \$54 to \$56; 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inch, \$60 to \$61.
Basswood, 1-inch, \$43 to \$45.
Birch, red, 1-inch, \$53 to \$58; sap, 1-inch, \$43 to \$45.
Cherry, 1-inch, \$95 to \$100; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$105 to \$110; 2-inch, \$115 to \$120.
Chestnut, 1-inch, \$53 to \$55.
Maple, 1-inch, \$39 to \$41.
Oak, white quartered, 1-inch, \$80 to \$91; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$91 to \$93; plain oak, 1-inch, \$59 to \$63; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$62 to \$65.
Whitewood, 1-inch, \$61 to \$63.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4 \$102 to \$103, 4-inch \$120.
Selects, 4-4 \$87, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4 \$90, 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$105, 4-inch \$115.
Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4 \$75; 2-inch \$78, 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$95.
No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch \$55, 5-4 inch \$64, 6-4 inch \$65, 8-4 inch \$68, 2 1/2 and 3-inch \$90.
Shaky selects, 1 to 2-inch \$50 to \$60.
Barn board, 10-inch D. & M. No. 1 \$41, 8-inch D. & M. No. 1 \$39, 8-inch D. & M. No. 2 \$34, 10-inch D. & M. No. 2 \$35.50.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ATLANTIC COAST LINE
Increase
Oct gross \$1,053,457 \$248,862
Net 751,051 168,733
4 mos gross 4,213,550 999,465
Net 3,062,529 730,273
JERSEY CENTRAL
Oct gross \$2,884,964 \$253,571
Net 2,133,128 197,631
Sur after charges 881,192 150,014
4 mos gross 11,436,867 1,320,125
Net 8,108,731 729,359
Surplus after charges 3,050,334 608,514
ERIE
Oct gross \$5,750,073 \$574,231
Net 4,371,529 363,311
4 mos gross 17,347,682 1,779,166
Net 13,478,755 1,101,807
GEORGIA RAILWAY & POWER
Oct gross \$440,900 \$29,320
Net 330,000 23,000
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WEST-ERN
Oct gross \$325,000 \$20,000
Net 245,000 15,000
4 mos gross 1,220,000 75,000
Net 920,000 55,000
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO
Oct gross \$5,531,241 \$37,151
Net 4,207,281 28,000
4 mos gross 21,307,443 138,012
Net 16,100,000 105,000
INTEROCEANIC OF MEXICO
Oct gross \$678,814 \$10,562
Net 518,485 34,293
4 mos gross 2,804,128 138,012
Net 2,185,753 105,000

SUPERIOR & BOSTON IS ASSESSED

The directors of the Superior & Boston Copper Company have called an assessment of \$1 per share on the outstanding capital stock, payable on Saturday, Jan. 4, before 12 o'clock noon at the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company by stock of record at the close of the transfer books on Saturday, Dec. 14.

Stock transfer books will be closed at the close of business Dec. 14, and will be reopened on Dec. 19 at 10 a. m., and no stock will be transferred after Dec. 14, upon which the assessment shall remain unpaid.

In a circular to stockholders, President Rice says: "In June of this year the company negotiated a loan of \$100,000 with Hayden, Stone & Co., for the purpose of continuing development work at the mine, without the necessity at that time of calling upon the stockholders to provide funds."

"The company now has a treasury balance of \$40,000, which with the funds derived from this call will provide a balance of \$323,827, and after payment of the loan, there will remain \$223,827 for development."

DIG \$1,918,184.384 IN MINES

WASHINGTON—Although there was a decrease in the production of iron, the value of the total mineral production of the United States for 1911 reached the enormous figure of \$1,918,184,384. Of this the value of the metals was \$679,170,000. Coal led the list, with a value of \$628,306,826; pig iron was second, with \$327,334,024; copper, clay products third, \$162,236,181; copper fourth, \$137,154,000, and petroleum fifth, \$134,044,752.

ORDER THESE FROM YOUR DEALER

"DIAMOND STATE FIBRE"

Waste Cans, Trucks, Boxes and Corners of All Kinds Last Indefinitely. We make Fibre for all purposes—in sheets, rods, tubes, washers, disks and special shapes. Trunk Fibre in standard colors, and all Trunk Specialties. Angles and Flanges.

DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.
ELSHERE, D.L.

SUPERIOR & BOSTON COPPER REPORTS FOR SIXTH TIME

BALANCE OCT. 1, 1911	
Cash	\$145,328
Supplies	14,596
Accounts receivable	2,672
Total	\$162,596
Less accounts payable	11,311
Balance	\$151,285
RECEIPTS	
From calls No. 4 and 5	\$145,342
From interest	3,213
From ore sales	28,414
From sale 30,000 shares treasury stock	100,000
Total	\$276,969
From note	100,000
Total	\$376,969
Total receipts	\$328,757
EXPENDITURES	
For development expenses at mine and Houghton office expenses	\$241,564
For construction and equipment at mine	5,511
Total	\$247,375
Note paid	200,000
Total	\$447,376
Leaving balance on hand Oct. 1, 1912	\$151,285
Which is made up of—	
Cash	\$70,040
Supplies	19,313
Accounts receivable	16,467
Total	\$105,812
Less accounts payable	14,461
Balance on hand	\$91,351

President William S. Rice says in part: "Underground work consisted principally in the exploration of virgin territory north, east and south of the McGraw shaft, with the result that as the year drew to a close an entirely new ore body was opened on the eighth level."

"Of particular importance is the fact that the company's mineral ground to the east is extensive, carrying the strike of the Great Eastern vein for a distance of 3000 feet, thus affording ample territory for the development of reserves of ore on all levels."

"On the twelfth level, the vein where first encountered, showed a width of 18 feet; the vein material being well mineralized, but containing no copper values. Within the past three weeks, however, copper sulphides have been showing in the drift, and as the drift is extended east and under the ore body disclosed on the eighth level, there is every warrant for the belief that a continuation of the eighth level ore body will be developed on this level."

"The crosscut north to cut the Old Dominion vein has been advanced 487 feet, and must be driven probably 100 feet further before the vein is encountered."

"Crosscutting from the McGraw shaft on the tenth level southeast to the vein, has been started, and when the vein is cut a raise will be holed through to the eighth level, preparatory to stopping from this level. A crosscut will also be extended to the limestone vein and on toward the Gardner, where disclosures in the upper levels have been very satisfactory."

"With a modern and up-to-date surface plant and the McGraw shaft down to the twelfth level, the immediate future of the mine is more promising today than at any time during the past three years for not only

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

BRITISH AND GERMAN
RIVALS IN WIRELESS
ARE IN AGREEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—It is gratifying to learn that an amicable understanding has been arrived at between the two great wireless companies, the English Marconi Company and the German Telefunken Company. No fewer than seven lawsuits were pending between the rival companies for reported infringement of patents, and these have now been withdrawn.

The friction, which prevailed for many years, came to a head 10 years ago when the American Marconi station declined to convey a last message of greeting from Prince Heinrich, who was leaving America, to the President of the United States. The Marconi also refused for years to receive messages transmitted by German apparatus, so that the German steamers of the Hamburg-America line and the Lloyd ships were compelled to be provided with Marconi instruments. Both systems developed along the same lines, and at equal pace, and to protect their interests the two companies spent enormous sums in getting out patents. Finally the situation became absolutely untenable and mutual steps were taken some time ago for cessation of hostilities, but the result has only recently been made public. The German company is acknowledged to possess equal rights everywhere, thus in future its messages will be forwarded from the Marconi stations and vice versa.

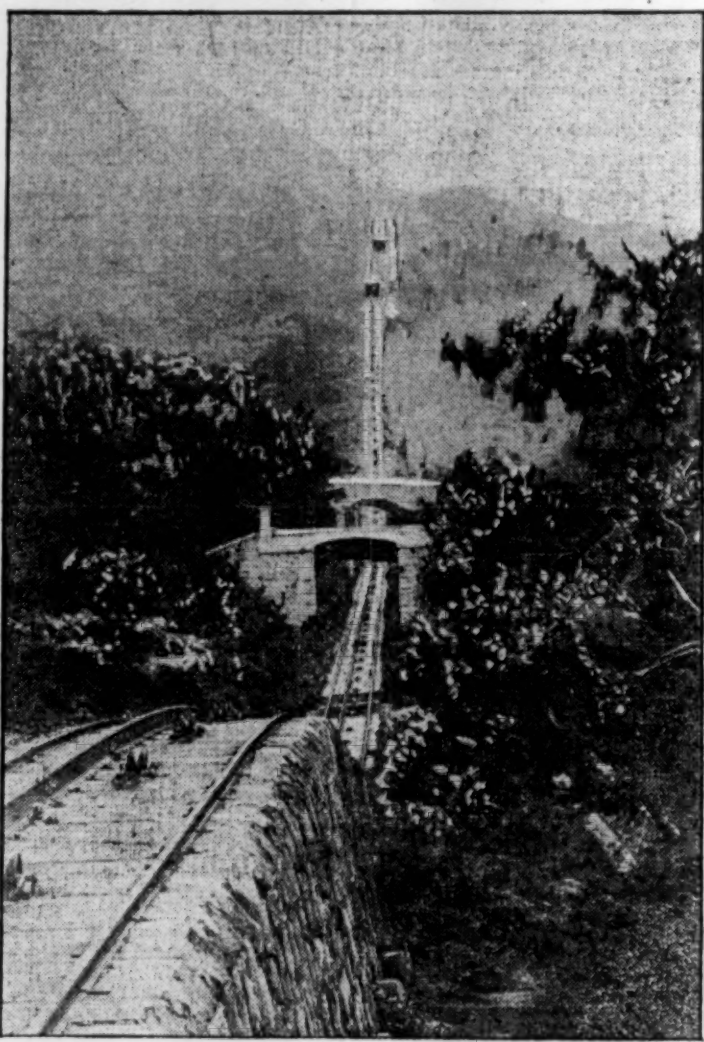
LORD ROBERTS SAYS
HE IS MISCONSTRUED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—Lord Roberts has written a letter to the Manchester Guardian, in which he explains his speech in Manchester, a speech which has roused a great deal of comment amongst those who desire peace for their own country and who entertain a thoroughly friendly feeling toward Germany.
The Manchester Guardian, he declares, has misconstrued what was certainly a salient passage in his speech; he therefore feels bound to explain his meaning more fully. He draws a powerful picture of the German nation constructing the edifice of national greatness and realizing German nationality under Bismarck, the architect of united Germany, of the three hammer strokes of 1864, 1866 and 1870, which achieved a result which was prepared by long years of patient self-sacrificing labor, during which the German forces were made as certain of victory as anything in human calculation can be made. This process of development by which a whole nation rose to manful effort, he declared to be an excellent policy, and one that every nation prepared to play a great part in history should adopt.

Lord Roberts goes on to say that the statement that he had urged England first to arm herself better than Germany, then to make war on Germany with or without cause or quarrel, is so strange and repugnant to his mind that he is utterly at a loss as to how it was attributed to him or elicited from his speech.

What he had urged upon his fellow-countrymen was the development of the resources of the empire commercially, industrially and socially. In order to do so it must be in a position to defend itself successfully against aggression.

His whole speech was directed, as are all his efforts, to pointing out the "danger which is involved in the present situation, in which we alone find ourselves, as a nation, untrained, unorganized and unarmed, amid a Europe in which every people, not only great powers like Russia, Germany and France, but the smaller

YOUNGEST REPUBLIC OF THE WORLD IS MOVING
SWIFTLY INTO THE RANKS OF MODERN POWERS

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

Portion of peak tramway, Hongkong, greatly used by Chinese during Chung Yueng festival

Celebration of First Year of New China Illustrates Striking Progress Made Under Wise Leadership of President Yuan Shi Kai, Aided by His Loyal Followers

MORE DEMOCRACY IS THE NEED NOW

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG.—China celebrated a new festival on Oct. 10. That was the anniversary of the first blow in the struggle that led to the overthrow of the effete Manchian dynasty, and to the establishment of the republic in China; and popular desire, the vote of the advisory council and the mandate of the President

as occurred at Fochow shows that they are chafing under the arbitrary bureaucratic rule to which they are now subjected.
It is essential that there should be as little delay as possible in admitting the people to a share in the government. The members of a bureaucracy may be perfectly loyal and honest, and believe that



(Copyright by Mrs. Walter Cope)

Typical scene in Chinese street in the native quarter of Victoria City, Hongkong

FUTILITY OF WAR IS EXPOSED

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Norman Angell, author of "The Great Illusion," was invited to give a lecture on "Modern Commerce and International Policy" in Liverpool by the Chamber of Commerce and the Bankers' Institute.

Mr. Angell showed how futile is war between modern nations, and pointed out how the improved methods of transport and facilities for communication in the last half century have created a condition of interdependence of the nations which had become a vital condition of existence.

This interdependence was due to the division of labor, the direct result of improved means of communication between great industrial nations. But tradition still forms our notions of statecraft; we have inherited the idea, formed in the days when such interdependence did not exist, in the days when most things in the world were done by force, that nations are independent of one another and are virtually rivals. We still talked as if the growth of Germany was a menace to the interests of England, as if nations were separate economic units struggling against each other for existence. The exact opposite is the truth. Other nations are not our rivals;

states—Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, Norway, Sweden and Denmark—stand as armed nations, providing a balance of forces which, while it strengthens each one of them physically and industrially, makes for peace with honor for the triumph of the right.

It may, however, be remembered that many parts of Lord Roberts' speech which gave rise to so much adverse criticism are not dealt with or explained in his letter.

In the last analysis the war in the near east was simply the determination on the part of the Christians that force should no longer be used against them. Those of them who do not believe in force of arms approved of the struggle in the Balkans.

PORTUGUESE PARLIAMENT BUSY
(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal.—According to the republican constitution, Parliament formally opens today, but as stated in an official announcement just published, Parliament assembled on Nov. 12. The reason for this, given in the official gazette, is to provide more time for the discussion of the new electoral law, and to transact other business, including the creation of a ministry of public instruction and fine arts, and to discuss various financial measures designed to improve the financial situation in Portugal.

TELEPHONE CONQUERS PERSIA
(Special to the Monitor)
STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—L. M. Ericsson of Stockholm, Sweden, is well known as a telephone pioneer. He has introduced the system all over the world, and is now engaged in developing the telephone in Persia.

He insisted upon the importance of the work of the exchange lecturers between the great universities of the two countries, of the influence also in this direction of the international exhibi-

tions, and still more of that of the Alliance Francaise, together with the federation of its local branches founded in the United States. This movement was, he said, too little known and more or less unappreciated in the countries where French was the common language. From the point of view of art, the influence of France in America was seen to be continually growing. Young Americans came to France in search of the culture and control of the artistic sense which could not be found elsewhere, in search of harmony of style, artistic values and tradition.

The lecturer stated that the four great exponents of American art, the painter Sargent, the sculptor St. Gaudens, both of whom were made associates of the Institut de France, the painters Whistler and LaFarge, all bore the strongest imprint of French influence in their work.

It could not, however, be ignored, he said, that French ideas met with some opposition in the United States, and not the least factor in this was that for one French emigrant entering the country there were some 20 German emigrants. The final victory of France in America had been gained, not by force of numbers but by the quality of her ideas.

we depend on them for our food supplies and, if it were possible to destroy all our so-called rivals tomorrow, at one stroke, one result would be that half our population would starve.

The audience were moved to enthusiasm as Mr. Angell proceeded to show that great industrial nations are not economic units; international trade is not exchanged by corporations calling themselves Germany or England, but it was a process of complex operations divided and subdivided amongst individuals. These truths, he declared, were open to all by the factor of credit. The credit system had provided the world with feelers. Damage done to credit in one part of the world-wide industrial organism was immediately felt and unmistakably demonstrated in other parts. If we bombarded New York our own bank rate would immediately rise 3 or 4 per cent and every merchant in the country would suffer for it.

If Germany were to conquer England she could not confiscate railway stock or carry off the Bank of England gold reserves, because, if she did, her own banks would be closed next day. The factor of credit would therefore make such actions impossible. The fact alone that the confiscation of private property had disappeared in the warfare of nations made conquest futile. Europe was coming to realize that conquest meant simply change of administration and that international peace was of paramount importance.

Had the powers of Europe, he declared, not been possessed 40 years ago by the old illusion; if each had not suspected the other; if they had seen that interest was not in annexation but in good government, the trouble in the Balkans would have been cleared up and there would be no war today. It was because the Turk believes in force and conquest, because he does not believe in cooperation that it had been necessary to expel him from Europe.

In the last analysis the war in the near east was simply the determination on the part of the Christians that force should no longer be used against them. Those of them who do not believe in force of arms approved of the struggle in the Balkans.

Others Also Faithful
Nor should it be forgotten that the President has been served with loyalty by others who might have thought that they themselves had claim to the highest authority, and who might have caused much inconvenience and difficulty by refusing to serve the state in any less capacity. The most notable of these is Gen. Li Yuan Hung, without whose faithful support the President would have found it hard to deal with the Wuchang soldiery. Indeed, it may be said that the results which we now behold could have been achieved only by the loyal and patriotic cooperation of the mass of the officials of the republic.

While we do not expect too much yet from the new republic, there seems room for criticism in the manner in which it is governed at present. The people today are allowed no more say in their local, provincial and national affairs than they had under the empire, and trouble such

coincided in making the day a national festival.

So many events have been crowded into the history of China since that fateful day that it almost seems as if the republic were much older than it is, and a review of what has happened in the interval may not be inopportune at the present time.

Nobody ever imagined that the great changes which last year witnessed would take place so rapidly or so peacefully, or that China would evolve a new form of settled government. In fact, most people in China regarded the success of the revolt as the forerunner of the partition of China, and to them, and indeed to the world, China presents nothing short of a miracle in the manner in which the gradual consolidation of power under the republican administration has been accomplished, not to speak of its justification of itself to the world as a capable government, or the revelation of the possibilities that await a rejuvenated China.

Progress Incredible
There was no hint in these early days of the wonderful way in which provincial jealousies would be overcome or smoothed down by the statesmanship of the republican leaders, and it seemed incredible that in less than a year the whole of China would be owing its allegiance to a President, still less to President Yuan. Besides producing a united China, the republic is gradually overcoming the inevitable aftermath of disorder, the vast superfluity of troops is being disbanded, local government is being put on an effective footing and a strong cabinet is in existence in Peking.

The turning point in the history of the past year undoubtedly was the appointment of Yuan Shi Kai to the presidency, and it is largely due to his wisdom and statesmanship that the republic has made such phenomenal progress, progress that would have been a few months ago incredible to the most optimistic.

While assigning so large a meed of praise to President Yuan, the part played by other leaders must not be forgotten. Yuan's success in his new role would have been impossible but for the patriotic self-abnegation of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, who, after seeing the object for which he had been laboring for years past on the verge of realization, stepped aside to let the prize be grasped by another, and that one, too, a man whom he must have been accustomed to regard as an implacable foe to his cause.

they are governing the people in the best way suited to them, and that their well-considered plans would be seriously prejudiced if it were necessary to submit them to an elected council, but the sincerity of the bureaucrats does not make their government constitutional. Every day they enjoy supreme power makes it harder for them to relinquish it, and every day that the people are kept out of the estate that they have won with their life's blood will increase the strain.

The President, the cabinet and the advisory council will add to their reputation if they delay no longer in establishing democratic government, so making China a true republic, and not one in name only.

Chinese Use Peak Tramway
(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG.—The revolution and the efforts which have been made by the new rulers to discourage the observance of superstitious rites and ceremonies seems to have had little effect on the observances of the Chung Yueng festival in China.

This feast is based on a legend akin to the Christian story of the flood and Noah's escape in the ark and is usually interpreted "Ascending on High." According to the legend, a Chinese, ages ago, received a warning that a dreadful calamity would befall him and his family, and to avert it he escaped to the heights. In commemoration of this event, on the ninth day of the ninth moon many Chinese take a holiday, or an excursion of a few hours to some neighboring hill or mountain.

In the neighborhood of Canton the people flocked in large numbers to the mountains, but in Hongkong most Chinese were satisfied to use the Peak Tramway and reach the heights by the modern means of ascending on high. All day the trams were crowded by Chinese, and whatever suppers it takes may be associated with the day there can be little doubt that it will long remain popular for its excuse for an excursion to the heights.

Long Jeweler Gold Link Buttons
SPECIAL VALUE \$5.00
Monogram Engraved Free
These buttons come perfectly plain or with a touch of elegance.
Made Extra Heavy \$7.50
MAIL ORDERS FILLED
41 SUMMER STREET

Franklin Mills Flour
Entire wheat. Most wholesome flour made. Order of your grocer and enjoy the good things it makes. Write for Cook Book and recipe for Raisin Bread from Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston

CHRISTMAS SAILINGS
CARPATHIA, Dec. 21, 7 A. M.
SAXONIA, Dec. 10, 10 A. M.
Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland

CUNARD LINE
126 State Street. Tel. F. H. 4000
To New York \$2.50
Via Rail and Boat, Daily and Sunday
COLONIAL LINE
256 Wash. St. Phone F. H. 2788
ROUND THE WORLD
RAYMOND WHITCOMB
304 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON

Address
HOTEL AND TRAVEL
DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston.

is always at your service
and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

position and disapproval is in its provision for giving the Irish Parliament power to vary the customs.

GOVERNMENT FINDS
WAY TO AVOID CRISIS

(Special to the Monitor)
WESTMINSTER.—No two scenes could well have been in sharper contrast, than those which were witnessed at Westminster on the government's first and second attempt to rescue themselves from the difficult situation created by their recent defeat.

The first attempt in which resort was had to the simple expedient of rescinding the offending resolution, was accompanied by scenes typical of "pandemonium let loose," whilst the second attempt, wherein the effect was the same, if the method was more complicated, was made amidst surroundings of so much placidity and quietness as to be reminiscent rather of the House listening to the speech from the throne, than the House on a "gala day" as Bagehot would have called it.

No one likes the new financial resolution, that point is clear enough. No one really liked the old one, which met with the "misadventure"; yet it was carried after a half-hearted debate, as far as the government were concerned, by the official coalition majority.

Way Out Is Found

A week ago, amidst scenes of "grave disorder" Mr. Asquith declared that the government would get out of its dilemma by rescinding Sir F. Banbury's amendment, and the opposition would have none of it. A week later Mr. Asquith in a short speech, listened to without interruption, stated that it was proposed to negative the whole financial resolution. This was immediately done by a strangely indifferent House, the fact being that the opposition had gained its end in delaying business, and, in its opinion discrediting the government.

The new resolution is a point won for Sir F. Banbury. As Mr. Asquith himself admitted, the junior member for the city was quite consistent, his intervention in financial matters being always "in the direction of the limitation of the total amount to be expended or authorized."

The new resolution limits in several directions the amounts to be paid out of the consolidated fund to the Irish exchequer. Where, however, the financial resolution meets with most serious op-

position and disapproval is in its provision for giving the Irish Parliament power to vary the customs.

Liberals Are Divided
Some 70 or 80 Liberals are avowedly opposed to the scheme and the proposal of one of them, Mr. Munroe-Ferguson, that the right to vary the customs should be valued, and that the amount of such valuation should be paid over to the Irish exchequer in exchange for the retention of the imperial control of the customs, received the support of Bonar Law. "I would far rather," said the Unionist leader, "give Ireland an additional £500,000 than have the constant nuisance in the trade between the two countries."

Later on in the discussion Sir F. Banbury, the hero of "the historic Monday," as Sir Rufus Isaacs described it, moved another amendment, which sought to provide that in no circumstances should payment made to Ireland "involve a charge on the British taxpayer." The chairman described it as "perilous" near a direct negative, and hoped that his allowing it to be moved would not be taken as a precedent.

Sir Rufus Isaacs who opposed it on behalf of the government declared that "a more unjust and inequitable proposal he could hardly imagine," and it was finally negatived by 115 votes. Several Unionist members made an attempt to continue the discussion, but the chancellor of the exchequer moved the closure, which was carried amidst the usual opposition dissent, and cries of "Gag" and "Closure on closure."

SAAD-ED-DOWLEH
AGAIN IN PERSIA
(Special to the Monitor)
TEHERAN, Persia.—Saad-ed-Dowleh has arrived in Teheran, and in spite of the assertion of Samsam-es-Sultaneh, the premier, that in asking Saad-ed-Dowleh to return to Persia, he had no intention of offering him the premiership, it is affirmed that Saad-ed-Dowleh has returned to Persia on the distinct understanding that he will be appointed to succeed the present prime minister. It is generally expected that a new cabinet will be formed in the immediate future with Saad-ed-Dowleh as premier.

Atlantic Service
LONDON, PARIS, HAMBURG
Pres. Grant, Dec. 7, 9 A. M.
Kaiser's Ang. Vic., Dec. 12, 10 A. M.
Pennsylvania, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
Pres. Lincoln, Dec. 28, 1 P. M.
Hamburg direct, second cabin only.

MEDITERRANEAN
S.S. CINCINNATI Dec. 9, 10 A. M.
(11,000 tons)
S.S. HAMBURG, Jan. 11, 11 A. M.
(11,000 tons)
S.S. HAMBURG, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
*Will not call at Algiers.

8 CRUISES TO THE
WEST INDIES
Panama Canal, Bermuda and the Spanish Main
BY THE S.S. MOLTKE
(12,500 Tons)
Leaving New York
January 4, 23; February 25;
March 29, 1913.

S.S. VICTORIA LUISE
(10,500 Tons).
January 15; February 8;
March 11; April 10, 1913.
16 days.....\$145 and up
21 ".....\$160 and up
28 ".....\$175 and up
Also Cruises Around the World, Italy and Egypt, etc.

Write for booklet, stating cruise.
Hamburg-American
LINE
607 BOYLSTON ST., Boston.

THE
Hotel and Travel Dept.
OF THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
is always at your service
and is fully equipped to supply any information desired about steamship lines, sailing dates, train connections, hotel accommodations, and will make reservations and purchase tickets to any point in the world desired. The Hotel and Travel Department is always ready to give the traveling public the full benefit of its complete facilities.

Address
HOTEL AND TRAVEL
DEPARTMENT
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts., Boston.

THE HOME FORUM

RIGHT ENDEAVOR

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Come Out of the Shadow

Come out of the shadow and take your part
With a manly will and an upright heart.
Ashamed of your doubt, let it be your will

To look to the light on the farther hill,
And feel in your heart, and know and trust,
That out of the trouble and dark and dust

A better day will be coming soon,
When your heart will sing with a sweeter tune.
—Baltimore Sun.

We never exchange more than three words with a friend in our lives on that level to which our thoughts and feelings almost habitually rise.—Thoreau.

HAMLET AND HIS RECORDERS

A BIG solemn-looking tome entitled "Lectures on the Recorder" by Christopher Welch stirs the curiosity of even a casual observer of things in the music room at the Boston public library. Perhaps one's memories run instantly back to Shakespeare and perhaps they do not. The recorder of music modernly would be the graphophone "recorder," and we know nothing of that sort was dreamed of in the philosophy of Hamlet, let alone Horatio. But Hamlet had something to say about recorders and glancing through this myste-

rious volume we are reminded that this was an old name for the flute. It was also called a record.

Now the meaning of this word recorder or record as applied to the utterance of music is something very pretty to think about. We know that Italians say recordare for remember, that is, to find in the heart again, for the words, concord, accord, record, come from the word heart. Record was in old times used in English to describe the singing of birds. Shakespeare speaks of the nightingale as recording with a moan, and elsewhere we find the lark recording her hymns, while Beaumont and Fletcher say, "Sweet! How the birds record, too."

Among bird fanciers, as Mr. Welch tells us, to record meant the first attempt of a bird to sing. A bird would "record," but will sing after a while, said some poet. When applied to the singing of human beings it meant probably a humming sound, for one of the men in a Beaumont and Fletcher play allows his men to "record" under a lady's window but not to sing, lest their serenade disturb her. There is no evidence here that he meant them to play the record or flute, however.

So the name of the recorder is allied

in fancy with the idea of soft singing and also of remembrance, perhaps humming over again a remembered air, half forgotten, which one seeks to "record" in thought. Thus the three meanings of the word are brought together. The recording of the birds may signify that their first songs are imitations of what they have heard, before they learn to sing out bold and clear from their own impulse.

But returning to Hamlet's recorders, we find that at a moment when he was much in need of comforting he calls for the recorders—not to make a merry piping, Mr. Welch thinks, but to play those solemn and elevating airs which the recorders of old used to produce, playing in harmony. Mr. Welch notes that an old stage direction for Hamlet shows the recorders coming on to the stage before they are mentioned by Shakespeare, and he thinks that perhaps Shakespeare put them there to prepare the thought of the audience for the solemnity of the scene. While the coming of flute players today would not herald a deeply moving experience to an audience, yet of old the sight of these players of recorders meant that touching and lofty music was in prospect.

Rosencrantz and Guildenstern are sent to question Hamlet and find out what he has meant by the play which the King and Queen have just witnessed. Hamlet takes a recorder or flute from one of the players and holds it out, asking his inquirers to play upon it. They say that they cannot and he says that it is "a thing of nothing."

"Tis but a stopping of these holes. And with a little breath from your lips it will give most delicate music."

Then he tells the men how unworthy a thing they would make of him, seeming to know his stops to play upon him, and pluck out the heart of his mystery, sound him from the lowest note to his compass. Do they think that he is easier to be played on than a pipe?

Mr. Welch also reminds us of the old phrase "to know no touch of it" as equivalent to "I cannot play a note." This of course looks to the French word *toucher*, which means to play upon a musical instrument. In the "Merchant of Venice" we find the "touches of sweet harmony," and Milton speaks of "the solemn touches of the recorder."

Whistler at Work

THE studio was surprisingly different from the room he previously used in Lindsay row, and entirely unlike the studios usually occupied by other artists. I remember a long, not very lofty room, very light, with windows along one side; his canvas beside his model at one end, and at the other, near the table which he used as a palette, an old Georgian looking glass, so arranged that he could see his canvas and model reflected in it. Those who use such a mirror (as he did constantly) will know that it is the most merciless of critics. I marveled then at his extraordinary activity, as he darted backwards and forwards to look at both painting and model from his point of view at the extreme end of the long studio. He always used brushes of large size with very long handles, three feet in length and held them from the end with his arms stretched to their full extent. Each touch was laid on with great firmness, and his physical strength enabled him to do without the assistance of a mahlstick, whilst the distance at which he stood from the canvas allowed him to have the whole of a large picture in sight and so judge the correct drawing of each touch.—Way's "Memories of Whistler."

FAR MEANDERING RIVER OF KENTUCKY



CUMBERLAND RIVER, NEAR BAXTER, KY.

THE Cumberland river rises in the Cumberland mountains which make the east line of Kentucky, and then goes flowing above and below the southern line of that state till at last it decides to reach the Father of Waters by way of the Ohio, and flows northward to that stream not very far from its confluence with the Mississippi. The Tennessee flows almost parallel with the Cumberland as both approach the Ohio. The secret of the winding ways of rivers is clear enough to the geologist, but considered superficially the paths seem strange enough to be accounted for. Yet by hill or dale, fast or slow, straight or wandering, the path is always on, inclining at every inch to the goal and every river reaches the sea at last. The picture shows the Cumberland river near Baxter, in Harlan county, among the Pine mountains, not far from its source.

FURNITURE AND THE COLLECTOR

FURNITURE, as the term is employed by modern writers, is applied to those movable articles used in the home for personal rest, work and pleasure, or for the storing of household requisites and ornament. These articles are almost invariably of wood, because of all the materials applicable to the interior construction and adornment of the home wood has been and still is man's "first favorite and proven friend."

The history of furniture is therefore, continues a writer in the Dial, largely the history of man's adaptation of wood to his home needs and adornments. This history begins with his initial step in the direction of civilization, and has developed with his home-making instinct. It has been influenced by climate, and thus Europe rather than the Orient presents the chief field for its study. The oriental still seeks rest upon rugs spread upon the floor; and while floor coverings have been brought to the highest state of perfection in the east, little is to be found there in the way of furniture.

Let none entangle himself with the affairs of this life.—Congregationalist.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Surprise Football Costumes

It was rumored at a Yale-Trinity football game, described in the Youth's Companion by Walter Camp, that there was something strange about the uniform that the Trinity team would wear, and when the players at last emerged from their dressing room, great curiosity had been excited. It was justified, for as the Trinity men trooped out of the house they presented to the unaccustomed eyes of the Yale players and of the crowd a startling spectacle; they were all dressed in white canvas jackets that were laced tightly down the front, and that gave them a military look.

Later, the Yale men learned another interesting thing about the costume. To make it still more difficult for the tacklers to grasp the canvas jackets, the Trinity players had applied to them a liberal dressing of lard, so that their runners were a good deal like the greased pigs that are still chased at some country fairs. Indeed, at the line-up and during the first part of the play, Yale had hard work to tackle the Trinity runners at all. After a time they found that the way to do it was to pick

up two handfuls of dirt and hold it until the runner was near; then when they opened their hands to tackle, there was enough grit left to make a firm hold possible.

Geography

A newspaper story from Maryland tells of the visit of a county superintendent of schools to a school in a neighboring county. After he had spoken to the pupils the teacher said: "Children, who knows where Cincinnati is?" "Fourth from the top!" came the instant reply.

It is said the superintendent enjoyed the incident, whether he keeps track of National League baseball or not.

The Sum of It All

The boy that by addition grows,
And suffers no subtraction,
Who multiplies the things he knows,
And carries every fraction,
Who well divides his precious time,
The due proportion giving,
To sure success aloft will climb,
Interest compound receiving.
—Dr. Ray Palmer.

Estimate of Knowledge

Our intuitions of a goodness, a beauty, a truth, transcending anything that earth can show, our persistent devotion to ideals that actual life always disappoints, our postulates of a perfection that rebukes and shames our practice—what can these things mean save that all which we call knowledge here is . . . a refraction of the white light of eternity by life's dome of many-colored glass, a sequence of shadow pictures cast on the further wall of the dim cavern where we sit, our eyes . . . averted from the true light of the world.—Paul Shorey (on Plato).

O Land of the Soul!
Men have lived on thy hills within
Love's control,
And fain had they stayed where thy
star-streams roll,
But a hand plucked them thence and
made them abide
In a world where they wandered, and
often cried
"For that first hillside—
"O Love, take us back to thy Land of
the Soul."
—Henry Bernard Carpenter.

Picture Puzzle



The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "The Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.
All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year \$5.50

Daily, six months 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$5.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all newsstands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 760, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

Possibilities in Motion Pictures

Despite the fact that the making of motion pictures on a scheduled basis of demand and supply is now more than six years old, this industry "with the roots of an art" is still largely in an experimental state, says the New York Sun. Evidently its possibilities as a means of popular entertainment have scarcely been tested. Its value as a teaching agent has been hinted but little practical has been accomplished so far. The best that can be said of the present situation is that the cinematograph has served as a vehicle for cheap dramatic composition.

Cinematography needs plenty of time for good and valuable work. Whenever great classic subjects, such as Dante's "Inferno" or the "Odyssey" have been filmed with the proper allowance of time and with the necessary skill the wonders of the cinematograph revealed themselves impressively. Scholars who had made a study of Dante and Homer came to laugh and criticize and remained to admire and commend. Where the director of the motion picture invites the aid of the scholar in filming great classics and where a higher ambition than the making of quick profits animates the manufacturer the cinematograph has a chance to reveal its possibilities.

Stories of Benjamin West

A story of the American painter, Benjamin West, in his early days at Rome, is retold in a book on the Boston Museum of Fine Arts (Addison). It appears that West and the well-known German, Raphael Mengs, were both engaged to paint the portrait of the same celebrity at the same time. That Mengs was painting the well-known personage was talked of in the art circles of Rome, but it chanced that West's portrait was finished first and hung at a certain exhibition. Everybody thought that it was the work of Mengs and praised it, saying, "There, you see that Mengs has color as well as form." But when it was discovered that the painter was an unknown American the enthusiastic Italians were very ready to acclaim him. And so his fame began.

Another amusing incident is told regarding him. Some well known Italian had heard of the rising young American painter and asked that he be brought to see him; but it developed that he supposed West to be an Indian—this was about 1750—and his host asked concerning the young man, "Is he white then? As white as I am?" As the Italian was very swarthy while West was of a pale blonde type the question raised a good deal of hilarity.

To mourn a mischief which is past and gone
Is the next way to draw more mischiefs on
—Shakespeare.

Science And Health

With
Key to the
Scriptures

The Text Book of
Christian Science by

MARY
BAKER
EDDY

A complete list of
Mrs. Eddy's works
on Christian Science
with descriptions and prices
will be sent upon
application

ADDRESS

Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER

Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
BOSTON, MASS.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 2, 1912

The Bulgar

IN THE month of May, 1453, the Ottoman army lay across the peninsula before the old wall of Constantinople. On the night of the 28th, the Emperor attended the last Christian service in Santa Sophia, and passed from there, the last of the Romans, to take his stand in the great breach. At sunrise on the 29th, the Turkish drums sounded the assault. That afternoon, Muhammad II. entered the great Christian basilica, and, having directed one of the muzzins to call the faithful to prayer, himself mounted the high altar and prayed aloud to Allah. Sixty-four years before, Sisran, the last King of Bulgaria, had surrendered to Amurath I. at Nicopolis and his country had been annexed.

For 487 years Bulgaria lay a dumb slave under the heel of the Ottoman. All national life, almost all civilization, seemed to have been crushed out of her. One day, in the year 1876, there was a rising of some sort. The Bashi-Bazouks were sent to suppress it, and the infamous massacres took place. Europe was horrified, but Europe needed a voice. It was then that Gladstone, "forgetting Homer and the Pope," flung himself into that crusade which ultimately brought Russia across the Danube, and dictated the peace of San Stefano. San Stefano set up a great Bulgaria, with a port on the Aegean. The congress of Berlin, that monument of European selfishness and stupidity, reduced Bulgaria to an insignificant principality and stifled its hopes.

Even then, Bulgaria was not disheartened. With extraordinary grit, the peasants, aided by the government, set to work to rebuild the Bulgarian kingdom, and to restore it to the place in Europe which it had once occupied. The history of that effort is almost a romance. First the quarrel with Russia, which cost Stambouloff so dear, but which freed the country from the tutelage of the elder brother. Then the war with Serbia, characterized by that extraordinary confidence which permitted the enemy to advance to Slivnitza, in order that he might be more completely crushed. And again, that sudden advance to Philippopolis and the repudiation of the authority of the Sultan, which gave eastern Roumelia as far as the Rhodopes once more to a King at Sofia, which had taken the place of the ancient Tirmovo. All the time, year after year, for thirty-three years, there went on the patient building up of the army, the nursing of the finances, the extension of commerce, and the improvement of agriculture, which eventually made the country strong enough for the week, only two months ago, when Sofia was hung with black. And then the Balkan league, the almost incredible statecraft which brought the defeated of Slivnitza, the intractable Black Mountain, and the antagonistic Hellenes into the quadruple alliance. Finally, the deliberate, methodical advance over the frontier, the heroism of the soldiers and the ability of the generals, which brought the Bulgarian battalions to the place where, 459 years ago, the tents of the Osmanli lay under the walls of Christian Constantinople, and the last of the Caesars went down from the high altar in Santa Sophia to the breach by the gate of St. Romanus.

THIS is the time of year when reports of results from expert farming come in, and an agriculturist of Muscotah, Kan., is on hand with the statement that he raised 503 bushels of corn on five acres of land. They are doing wonders elsewhere on five acres, also, and with other crops than corn.

Need of Well-De- fined Water- way Policy

OF THE holding of waterway conferences, conventions and congresses in these times there appears to be no end. In view of the neglect to which the rivers, canals and lakes—the whole system of interior waterways—have been subject in recent years, this is not surprising. The meetings are a natural result of the public's awakening to its own shortcomings in this particular. For nearly fifty years interior water navigation has been steadily declining. The rivers have fallen into desuetude. The commerce of the Great lakes has not kept pace with the growth of the country. The railroads have gradually become possessed of water frontage, such water carriers as they have desired, and water terminals. Development has been confined almost wholly to land transportation. Land transportation is not meeting the demands of the nation. The cost of carriage has become excessive. Distribution is inadequate. High living cost is the consequence.

One of the greatest of the series of waterway gatherings will be held in Washington, D. C., on the 4th, 5th and 6th of this month. This will be the national rivers and harbors congress. Behind it are practically all the prominent waterway promoters of the country. Every section of the United States will be represented at this meeting; so will every industrial and business interest that is looking for a way out of the perplexities incident to the undirected or misdirected transportation facilities of the nation. North and South, East and West, the feeling is deep and widespread that transportation should be coordinated, systematized, simplified, and that the proper employment of waterways, in conjunction with railways, will assist materially in bringing the desired improvement.

One very visible and serious drawback to the waterway improvement agitation is that it has continued to be merely an agitation up to this time. Its general propositions have long since been stated, and the public everywhere is in sympathy with its aims. What is needed now is a comprehensive plan of action, some well-defined scheme which the public thought can grasp and eventually understand. Vague proposals should be given scant attention in the coming congress. Something tangible and specific is wanted. There should be a beginning, or, better still, there should be beginnings, no matter how small, looking to the carrying out of some well-matured scheme. Public interest in the waterway question cannot be much longer sustained by mere oratory; the interest of the government cannot be enlisted by the intangible and the indefinite. If the congress of next month will proceed even so far as to be able to lay before the country an outline of the policy it would have pursued, it will have gone farther than any of its predecessors. Everybody admits the need of waterways, of better and cheaper transportation for the products of the nation; what everybody wants to know now is how to go about getting them. There must be a plan before there can be real progress.

SIGNS multiply that discussion of the Monroe doctrine as an immutable core of national foreign policy is to take on more disputatious aspects than formerly. Dissent from the doctrine, both on ethical and on tactical grounds, increases among citizens of the United States who ponder over what it really implies and what its logic might cost. New conditions at home and the altered status of the central and southern American republics force reconsideration of the creed that Adams conceived and Monroe stood sponsor for. There are not lacking public men as well as private citizens who now question the assumption underlying the "doctrine." They are not at all wedded to republicanism per se as invariably better than a constitutional monarchy. As descendants of Teutonic or Celtic sires they hold no brief for preservation of Latin civilizations if at the cost of lives and treasure of North Americans. Moreover others of these critics question absolutely the ethical justification of a policy that excludes Europe from doing in South America what the United States has found it best to do in the Philippines. Taking of the Philippines, in the opinion of these critics, at once punctured the assumption of the United States with reference to shaping South American history.

Yet another group argue that at least the republics which the United States claims to guard can be consulted by it as to their desire for further protection, and if so, on what terms. Where a desire for retention of the protecting power exists, the new status should be by mutual agreement. The South American nations should have responsibilities under an amended and clearly defined compact, creating if not an alliance of the Americas, at least an understanding between them. With such a contract, as surely as day follows night, distrust between the Latin-American and the Teutonic-Celtic America would pass away.

It was thus wise that Admiral Chester of the United States navy, argued before the National Geographic Society in Washington the other evening. The point of view of this representative of a militant arm of the national service is the more interesting and weighty because it came from a man who has studied comparative civilizations at first hand and who is of a profession that customarily though wrongly is deemed belligerent in its temper and lusting for strife. What Admiral Chester sees and what he stands for is a doctrinal revision that will account for and recognize an altered world in which statesmen must work and nations compete.

University Forum Plans

THE up-to-date American university, especially if in a city environment, conceives it to be its duty to serve popular and civic ends as well as the more technical purposes of conventional education of students, use of laboratories, and accumulation of scholastic lore. The most obvious defects and most serious indictments brought against some of the older eastern institutions arise from their disinclination to assume the role of teacher of the people. Clinging to the venerable academic tradition of old England and of early New England they refuse to accept the German ideal of a state-serving group of scholars, major and minor, closely identified with all concerns of the community, political as well as academic, military as well as industrial.

New York city has a local university, not as venerable as Columbia but always more democratic, which is feeling the throb of the life of the time and is preparing to take part in it. By establishing a university forum, meeting weekly at a time when citizens as well as students can attend, by choosing for discussion some of the most vital problems of the hour and by selecting as protagonists able thinkers from all parts of the country, New York University is to do its share in creating public opinion, that power which finally controls in American affairs.

Held under the auspices of the university's division of public affairs, in a building on Washington square, down town where the people can get at it, this forum can, and no doubt will, do fine work for democracy. When Professor Jenks, formerly of Cornell University, left the inland academic center for the more strategic urban fighting ground, he did so with a desire to get nearer the point where the knowledge of an economic specialist can count, and where the masses are.

THE visit made by former Superintendent of Schools Edwin G. Cooley of Chicago, under the auspices and at the expense of the Commercial Club of that city, to the training schools and technical institutions of Europe, reference to which has heretofore been made in these columns, is now bearing fruit. Mr. Cooley, on his return from an extended tour of investigation, prepared a report on the subject of vocational schools in Europe that has received very general attention not only in Illinois, but elsewhere. This report brought home to American students of popular education the fact that the system of public instruction in the United States while superior to that of other countries in some important respects, is inferior to them in others.

As a consequence of the interest and the discussion aroused by Mr. Cooley's report, a bill based upon his recommendations will be introduced in the Illinois Legislature this winter. Its purpose, broadly stated, will be to provide vocational training for boys and girls who must leave the public schools early in order to become wage earners. In existing circumstances, children leaving the grammar grades are in the main utterly unprovided with knowledge that would enable them to perform anything save the most simple tasks. Their employment after leaving school often consists for a long period in learning to do things that they might have been taught to do in school. It should be borne in mind that what will be aimed at by the legislation proposed in Illinois is not the establishment of institutions for the mechanical or vocational training of pupils of high school years; the object of the present movement is to provide suitable and useful training for public school children who do not, and, for numerous reasons cannot, reach the high school or enjoy the privileges of any of its branches.

Incidental to the campaign that is to be carried on in the Legislature at its next session a committee representing the public schools of Chicago, and including the present superintendent, Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, is now visiting Boston and will visit other eastern cities with the purpose of acquainting itself with the scope and progress of vocational education throughout the section. When the matter comes up for action, the friends of the proposed bill hope

Questioning the Monroe Doctrine

to be able to lay before the legislative committees, and before the Legislature itself, data covering the entire question of vocational training in the United States as well as in Europe.

Illinois seems to be determined not to go into this matter in any half-hearted way. What is desired is that vocational training shall be made a part of the public educational system of the state, and an essential part. The small towns and rural districts, it is held, need this innovation in the training of children fully as much as the cities. The ultimate aim of the proponents of a general vocational system in Illinois is to teach some useful vocation, some trade, some means of earning a living, to every boy and girl pupil forced to leave school at 14 years of age. It is stoutly maintained, in reply to objections, that the creation of vocational schools will not necessitate the establishment of two distinct systems of public education, but will require only the broadening of the present system. This is a reasonable position, and it seems to appeal to all those who have given the matter serious thought. The public school system of the United States today is flexible enough and advanced enough to adjust itself to every useful departure and extension.

WHETHER the assurance from Hamilton, Bermuda, that President-elect Wilson will seek other advisers than Mr. Bryan, was inspired or based simply upon an observing newspaper correspondent's conjecture, does not really matter, because no such assurance was necessary. It seems to be the purpose in some quarters to place both the President-elect and Mr. Bryan in a false position. There is no evidence in sight to support the theory that Mr. Bryan has sought to intrude himself upon Mr. Wilson at any time since the Baltimore convention. He certainly has not done so since the election. The first intimation the public has had of any desire on Mr. Wilson's part to seek Mr. Bryan's counsel came with the announcement of the latter's invitation to become the guest of the former in Bermuda. Nothing could be more in accord with precedent and practice than that the titular head of the party under such circumstances should seek a conference with the actual leader before advising with others.

Undoubtedly, Mr. Bryan will be only one of several prominent Democratic leaders whom the President-elect may invite to Bermuda within the next few weeks. It will be strictly in line with the careful and cautious temperament of the man if he consult with a very large number of distinguished members of his party with the view of getting at the undercurrents of sentiment. Not even Grover Cleveland was more thoughtful and deliberate than this scholar of trained and analytic intellect. Whatever may be the faults of his administration, they are least likely to be due to impulse. Before his work begins he will have determined certain policies with regard to men and things, and there will probably be little deviation from his course afterward.

On the other hand, there are many, and strong, and obvious, reasons why Mr. Bryan should avoid rather than court any more responsibility than he has already assumed in Mr. Wilson's behalf. The latter will be President by reason of the masterful tactics of the dominant figure in the Baltimore convention. In making his fight to crush influences not to his liking in that gathering, the logic of events led him to support the cause of Woodrow Wilson. He has since repeatedly expressed the belief that Mr. Wilson will prove to be an able and conscientious executive. It does not follow that Mr. Bryan will be willing to become a part of the Wilson administration or to link his political future with either its success or failure.

President-elect Wilson, it may be taken for granted, has been all over this matter. Mr. Bryan, too, could not have failed to give every phase of it the most serious thought. The two are very probably of one mind as to the delicacy and danger of having positive characters at both ends of the cabinet table during the next four years.

ATLANTA, GA., has a city federation of women's clubs made up of eighty-two independent organizations, and it is accomplishing things, and aiding in the accomplishment of things, of so much importance to the community that its work compels the unstinted approval and admiration of the local press. It would appear that the eighty-two women's organizations of Atlanta have federated with the definite and most deserving purpose of making the city a better place in which to live. To this end the central body at a recent meeting specifically pledged the entire membership of the clubs to cooperate with the chamber of commerce in carrying out a program for civic betterment under the auspices of the latter. In a measure, the federation thus merges itself with the general movement for local improvement, but there is not the slightest danger that it will lose its identity or fail of distinctive recognition. On the contrary, this display of unselfish civic interest has already led to a review of the achievements it has scored, many of them in the interest of the lowly and obscure elements of the population, and these stand out so clearly to its credit that self-effacement for the public welfare has tended rather to brighten than to dim its record.

In this particular case is illustrated eloquently the potential value of woman's influence in municipal affairs. She needs but to show, through organization and propaganda, that she is in earnest and men will take the heavier tasks off her shoulders. She needs to be prudently directed. The causes she undertakes are almost invariably harmed when pressed by extremists. In Atlanta she has taken up one task at a time, handled it sanely and brought it to success, and now her counsel and her sympathy are welcomed in the prosecution of reforms upon which she herself would find it difficult or impossible to enter.

She can be of great assistance by throwing the weight of her moral influence on the side of the chamber of commerce. That body has prepared a program for civic advancement to which she can unreservedly subscribe. It is woman's fight, as much as their own, that the men of Atlanta are engaged in.

INDIANAPOLIS is to furnish the traffic policemen of that city with small heated plates on which to stand in cold weather. Heretofore their only recourse has been heated arguments with teamsters or motormen.

It is something to be grateful for that the hobble skirt was last in style 5000 years ago, and that it will not come back again, perhaps, until 6913.

President- Elect Wilson's Advisers

Woman and Civic Betterment

Vocational Schools in Illinois